

INSIDE: THE REVIVAL OF THE MINI

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JULY 6, 1987

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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The Superstar

How
Bryan Adams
Deals With
Fame And
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COVER

The superstar

With world record sales of 10 million and the widespread adulation of fans, Canadian rock star Bryan Adams has reached the north of pop stardom. But, unhappy with his status as a teen idol, Adams is now striving to be taken seriously as a mature rock artist. Amid growing pains, the prince of arena rock unleashes a new album and world tour. —Page 32

PHOTO: JAMES M. MONTGOMERY



Private plans for Air Canada

A decision could come later this summer on a detailed proposal now before the federal cabinet for selling off a national institution, state-owned Air Canada. —Page 24



The battle of Seoul

After five days of intense talks, over gas again billowed through the streets of Korea's capital, and talks between the government and the opposition collapsed. —Page 46



Violence on the lines

As the letter carriers began their second week of rotating strikes against Canada Post, clashes with police and strikers became increasingly tense. —Page 10



Short, sassy and stylish

Miniskirts are back, and experts are predicting that short hemlines will be this fall's fashion hit. But many Canadian women are damaged by the trend. —Page 46

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Meech Lake discord

Canada's political geography demands a strong, decisive, effective central government. We share our borders with the two strongest, most aggressive nations in the world. True, both have been big eyes toward us, but Afghanistan and Grenada know something about their potential malignancy toward their neighbors. The Meech Lake agreement "Canada's new deal," Cover, June 15) will generate a badly weakened central government—not just financially, but politically as well. When Canadians become aware of how Brian Mulroney has emasculated their country, the revenge they will exact at the polling booth will be fierce. The Conservatives will become a party of the past. I only hope the agreement will not be ratified, so that our country does not become a nation of the past.

—HAROLD ARONSON,
Ottawa

By taking his stand as the Meech Lake seceder, former prime minister Pierre Trudeau has shown Canadians that he is a great statesman and a very great Canadian. He woke up a sleeping public to the selling off of federal powers to the provinces. With Prime Minister Mulroney's two-step process of Meech Lake and free trade with the United States, I can envision a time when the provinces will start breaking away from Canada to become American states. The Meech Lake accord brings us closer to that reality.

—JOHN GUZDAR,
Calgary



Trudeau waking a sleeping public

Standing up for the government

I would be interested in seeing what evidence Dennis A. Long (Letters, May 25) could produce indicating that the awarding of the CR-18 contract to Canadair had anything to do with pork-barreling. The president of Bristol Aerospace Ltd. has publicly stated that the CR-18 contract is of more worth than the CR-18. Put as simply as possible, Canadair won the better contract. The western Canadian economy has suffered because of falling world oil prices, low international grain prices and a depressed forest industry. In every instance, the Mulroney government reacted quickly and responsibly in providing round payments in aid and assistance worth billions of dollars. This government is far too busy to call a "snap election" but when the time comes the electorate can scrutinize our record, backed by documented evidence and not unsubstantiated statements.

—DAN MACKENZIE,
MP, Winnipeg-Interborough,
Ottawa

South Africa's true voice

I heartily endorse Bonnie Good's remarks about a false and noisy voice heard on Paul Shuter's *Greenland* (Letters, June 3). Having lived and worked for many years in South Africa, I can vouch that this is the authentic voice of Black South Africans, free from political twist or propaganda. There is a wealth of music and culture all over South Africa. Yet no classroom or the media with racial unrest that virtually nothing else is reported. The bottling up of the true voice of South Africa is not only futile, it is also indefensible.

—MICHAEL A. MONTAGNA,
Ottawa

Letters are edited and may be abridged. Writers who supply names, addresses and telephone numbers. Most correspondence is sent to the Editor, *Maclean's*, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

PASSAGES

DIED: Dancer, singer and actor Fred Astaire, 88, whose grace and wit endeared him to more than three generations of moviegoers, of pneumonia in a Los Angeles hospital (page 54).

DIED: Golden Age TV comedienne and, on occasion, noted serious movie actor Jackie Gleason, 73, best known for his role in *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame*, at his home in Livermore, Fla. (page 54).

DIED: Canadian composer, organist and teacher David Tuckwell, 73, of cancer, in a Toronto hospital. He wrote many works, both sacred and secular, for choral and solo instruments and was known across Canada for his many broadcasts over CBC Radio. He was also one of CBC TV's earliest program hosts.

DIED: Former U.S. Federal Reserve Board chairman **Arthur Burns**, 88, who served from 1970 to 1978; from complications following triple bypass surgery in April, at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. In 1974, when inflation was raging at double-digit levels, Burns, the chief architect of the central banking system's interest-rate policies, escalated the rates higher, an action which helped push the United States into a recession that same year.

RETRIBUTION: U.S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell, 78, known as the "conscience of the court" because of his moderate stands on such controversial social issues as civil and homosexual rights, school prayer and abortion. In one of the first key cases he helped decide, he opposed **Richard Nixon's** wiretapping of civil rights activists.

CHARGED: By RCMP officials in Fort McMurray, Alta., prominent boxing coach **Greenville Rex Clews**, 30, who had been scheduled to be inducted into the Canadian Boxing Hall of Fame on June 27, with four counts of indecent assault, four counts of sexual assault and one count of larceny, all allegedly involving men. Clews, coach of the *Northwesters* Friendship Centre boxing team and selected as coach for the Canadian junior boxing team this summer, coached former Canadian light-heavyweight champion **Benny Lindstrom**.

BOILED: An arrest warrant for international fashion magnate **Maurizio Gandi**, 38, on charges of violating Italy's foreign currency regulations. Police said that the charges against the president of the Florence-based parent company of the Gucci fashion house known for its leather goods arose out of alleged irregularities concerning the purchase of a luxury yacht abroad.

Be Swept Off Your Feet...

... by the stars-of-the-art in Canadian dance. Be in Ottawa June 29 to July 12 when the Canada Dance Festival brings 100 ensembles and over 500 dancers together for the first time for performances on the stage of the National Arts Centre, and around the city.

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Chernobyl's high cost

Hospital No. 6 in downtown Moscow has become world-famous in the past 14 months. The massive state institution is where Dr. Robert Gale and his team of American specialists have been treating Soviet radiation victims since the April 26, 1986, nuclear accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant. Gale, head of the bone-marrow transplant team at the University of California at Los Angeles Medical Center, has worked with top Soviet doctors on burn therapy and transplants. The transplants become necessary because radiation attacks bone marrow, where blood cells are produced. Brought to the Soviet Union largely through the efforts of pro-Soviet billionaire U.S. industrialist Armand Hammer, Gale, 41, has made more than 30 trips to the U.S.S.R. since the accident. The physician has now begun work on a book based on his Soviet experiences, scheduled for publication next spring. He spoke to Maclean's Assistant Editor John Bennett from his home in Bel Air, Calif., where he lives with his wife, Tamar, and their three children.

Maclean's: Has the world already begun to forget Chernobyl?

Gale: To some extent we forget every disaster—in our own personal lives and on an international scale. But it is my own feeling that the impact of Chernobyl has been very substantial. It has had an amazing effect on the planet [openness]

'There is a much bigger issue—the Chernobyl accident would be absolutely trivial compared with a nuclear attack'

politics of the Soviets—clearly Chernobyl was a watershed for them in information handling. I think the other major impact is the willingness to accept the idea of an American-Soviet reduction in intermediate and short-range nuclear weapons. We have talked about the use of nuclear weapons, deployed in the European theatre, as a deterrent to Soviet conventional

forces. Now, when the people of Europe wound up not having vegetables and are still deathly afraid of food because of Chernobyl a year later, I think the concept of so-called limited nuclear war as Europeans and has just become an unacceptable alternative.

Maclean's: What health effects will Chernobyl have on the Soviet Union—and the world?

Gale: Thirty-one people have died, a number of people are still affected, and 471 have been discharged from hospital and are essentially doing well except for some residual health problems such as burns. In long-term effects, I have predicted between 2,500 and 75,000 extra cancer deaths worldwide over the next 30 years, and about 48 per cent of those would be in the Soviet Union. The reason for the 60-year range is that in the case of leukemia caused by radiation—which would be about a third of the cases—it develops fairly rapidly, in five or 10 years. But the other cancers that we would expect would occur over 20 or even 30 years. Except for leukemia, most of the people who will develop cancer are children now—the women who will develop breast cancer are young girls now.

Maclean's: How do you respond to allegations that your marrow transplants did little or no good?

Gale: You have to remember that we had 300 patients. Fortunately, most were peo-

ple whom we felt would recover their bone-marrow functions if they could be kept alive. That was the reason that about \$1 million worth of antibodies was flown in, to allow these people to survive long enough to do that. Now, 471 are reasonably well and out of hospital—and that strategy worked. But there is always a small fraction of people whose bone marrow is irreversibly destroyed. These people, 18 in total, received transplants, all except two have died. We believed we could get about 35 per cent of severely affected people to survive this type of accident. But the problem with Soviet reactors, as distinct from Canadian or American reactors, is that when an accident occurs, you have a major fines. A marrow transplant can only prevent you from dying of bone-marrow failure. It cannot prevent you dying of burns or radiation damage to the liver. Obviously, on our overall success rate was over 30 per cent. In a North American accident, it would be much higher, because we



Gale: 'The impact of Chernobyl has been substantial'

wouldn't have to contend with the severe burns.

Maclean's: How does the level of Soviet medical expertise in the field of radiation compare with U.S. knowledge?

Gale: The Soviet physicians we dealt with were very experienced in dealing with radiation accidents, but they don't have

the depth of resources we have in North America. Their health-care system has a lower priority in radiation testing. But they have the manpower and the experience.

Maclean's: What does their skill seem to indicate about the frequency of unreported accidents in the Soviet Union?

Gale: I understand what you're getting at. I think I can say that they had a considerable amount of experience.

Maclean's: How will you continue to monitor, as you agreed to do, the 150,000 people in the 30-km danger radius around Chernobyl?

Gale: The primary responsibility has to be the Soviets'. What we can do is try to share our resources and our experience—after all, the prototype for this is the surveys on roughly the same number of people, of the services of Hiroshima and Nagasaki for the past 46 years. On a humanitarian basis, obviously we want to be sure that everything that can be done for these people is done. On a more practical level, we would like to know very much what the outcome is of this accident—and so feel the credibility of the data will be increased by a Soviet-American collaboration.

Maclean's: How would such a program be funded?

Gale: We would like an intergovernmental funding relationship. That may not be feasible in the short run—to date, the

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Soviets have declined all offers from various American governmental bodies to collaborate with them. Our choice is either to find alternatives or to say that we're not working with them. My decision for the moment is to take advantage of the enormous support we have received from companies like (American) General Petroleum Corp. which has already donated millions of dollars in emergency equipment and products. But a governmental agency will be needed, and it is my belief that if Gorbachev and Reagan meet to sign an arms reduction treaty in the fall, the climate will be ripe to negotiate such an agreement. It would be a mutually nice gesture for the occasion.

Nuclear's Are Canada and the United States in danger of a "Chernobyl"?
Gale: No one would rule out the possibility of a North American nuclear accident. It is our responsibility to look at Chernobyl with respect to our own safety plans. Could we handle 500 victims of radiation?

The answer, we probably could. There is a much bigger issue, however. The accident would be absolutely trivial compared with a nuclear attack. If one were to explode a one-megaton bomb over Detroit, it would result in the immediate deaths of 400,000 people—compared with 30 at Chernobyl. Even with the best medical expertise and millions of dollars, we were hard-pressed to deal with Chernobyl. An attack on one major U.S. city would cost us the total blood reserves of the United States. So if anyone thinks there will be medical solutions to a nuclear war, they are in for a big surprise.

Nuclear's: What prompted you to begin writing a book?

Gale: When I hope I can do, in an impartial way, is get the American public interested in the importance of developing a long-range energy strategy. I want to examine closely the events of Chernobyl, but also expand to broader issues—the whole question of nuclear energy and what Chernobyl means to the industry. There are two schools of thought among people on the accident: on the beginning of the end for nuclear energy, others see it as proof of how safe it is—here we have a major accident, and only 31 lives are lost. And finally, I want to look at what Chernobyl has meant to Soviet-American relations.

Nuclear's: What have you discovered?

Gale: Some Soviet officials believe strongly that the American response to Chernobyl is the most significant development in Soviet-American relations of the past 40 years. It has had an enormous impact on the average Soviet citizen. The Soviets have a very long memory, for the good and for the bad. In the long run, despite all the tension, they will remember that in a time of need, we were there to offer help, and I believe that that is more important than anything else.



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power and continued the violence. But Museveni says that the devastation has made Ugandans receptive to his message. "People have seen the consequences," he told *Macleod's*, "and are more willing to listen."

In fact, Museveni has brought a mixture of each of the country's 35 tribes into his 30-member cabinet. Critics charge that key ministries are held by Museveni's Banyarwanda tribesmen and the Baganda who supported his army.

But most observers agree that Museveni has made Uganda safer. One story that is popular in the capital concerns a soldier repatriated by his superiors for abusing a civilian. Clearly shocked by the crime, he replied, "But soldiers have always beaten civilians." Now, the government's soldiers are polite and behave friendly, unlike the troops of previous regimes, who robbed, raped and shot civilians.

Indeed, the new president's most pressing problem may be the country's economy, destroyed by years of fighting and corruption. Said Rajindran Thakur, a development in the capital, Kampala: "Uganda is safer now, but poorer." Last May inflation topped 300 per cent, a shakus cost \$28, half of the country's \$500 million in annual export earnings goes to servicing the \$3-billion foreign debt. There are no factories working at more than 30 per cent capacity. And the roads are so bad that drivers regularly turn back and forth to avoid potholes. "If you see someone driving in a straight line," a Ugandan said, "you know he is drunk."

Some observers say that Museveni initially made matters worse. For one thing, he increased the value of the Ugandan shilling to 1,400 to one U.S. dollar—from about \$500—to make imports cheaper. But, said Mohammed Patel, a World Bank economist based in Nairobi, Kenya: "The country doesn't have any money to buy such things in the first place." And the high shilling makes exports, Uganda's main export, too expensive to compete on world markets.

Last May, however, Museveni agreed to accept economic proposals from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Among them a devol-

ution of the shilling and, in an effort to boost agricultural production, higher price incentives for farmers, who make up more than 90 per cent of the population. These moves made the country eligible for \$200 million in new loans from the World Bank and the IMF. Said Patel: "This is a very pragmatic government." For his part, Museveni, who has been variously labelled as a socialist and a Marxist, says that the changes are necessary. "Our program is to overcome



Ugandan children with victims' remains, grim legacy

backwardness," he said. "In principle we are not against working with anybody the World Bank, the IMF, capitalist countries, Communist countries. What concerns us are the terms they offer us." Museveni has also dropped his rhetoric of "amritshakti" of the rebels in northern Uganda and recently sent a goodwill mission to talk to them. That mission was led by Olum, who says that many of the rebels want a national election. Museveni says that the rebels are nothing more than supporters of the previous regime, angry over their loss of privilege. Said the president: "They were part of a sick government for 36 years. Only in defeat do they remember elections." But as for holding elections, he said: "I do not know when they will be. I have been busy with other things."

—DAN BACIN and MARGARET KNOX in Kampala

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Blossoms of American springtime

By Fred Bruning

When the Donna Rice affair derailed Gary Hart's presidential hopes, there must have been jubilation in the opposing camp. No matter who the Republicans nominated in 1988, Hart would have been a formidable opponent, and there he was, all of a sudden, wounded, humiliated, out of the running, gone, goodbye, dead to the world, poof! Just like that, American history was enriched.

Earlier, the country had been diverted by the Jim Bakker scandal, even as the preacher himself had been diverted by the witness church secretary Jessica Hahn. Although the episode and subsequent feminist ruminations about the Biebt Majority, a mainly Republican constituency, it was nothing compared to the Hart debacle and its impact on a Democratic resurgence.

So far as we know, Jim Bakker had no presidential illusions, nor did his wife, Tammy Faye, seem to have her heart set on the White House. Large as the damage to the mission was said to be, they surely would disengage. Madame Bakker, who, by her own admission, is a pathological shopper. Should Reverend Jim ever seek high office, he had best run in the Philippines, where Imelda Marcos had the good sense to install slippers the length of aircraft carriers.

The third blossom of the American agletime turned out to be neither political nor purely when Donna Rice as she was beautiful, Fawn Hall, secretary to Lt. Col. Oliver North, did nothing so lowly as bestow her favors on foreign men. Hall's actions had surely led to the destruction of public documents, the support of misguided foreign policy initiatives and, finally, the raising of the U.S. Congress for failing to see the light in Central America.

To what extent Hall's activities and recent testimony before a congressional committee investigating the Iran arms scandal will affect the presidential race is anyone's guess. But it is possible that Republican regulars may yet wish that the lovely Fawn Hall had been more inclined to trade times than foreign strings.

The Grand Old Party trades heavily, after all, on dignity and deportment. One does not expect a self-respecting Republican to show up for work in slippers, nor to allow his lawn to grow be-

hindless, her commitment, to North total, her ideological zeal might indeed lead to her analysis of contemporary events and perceptions of what constitutes ethical behavior—on those scores Fawn Hall might have been something less than exceptional.

By her own account, she fed piles of papers to the shredder when authorities learned someone had been sending arms to Iran and the profits to the Contras. When it was necessary to alter documents, Hall applied her expertise. And, finally, when she found sensitive material on her desk, this obedient employee stuffed papers in her boots and pushed outdoors, as she said, down her back. Then, cool and casual, Fawn Hall simply took leave of the White House.

"I'm not a spy," she told congressional members, "you just have to go above the written law." Later she withdrew the comment, but it was too late, the respect of truth had come and gone. She had shredded, she had altered, she had perjured and she had done it all for the high purpose of bankrolling a war in the hills of Nicaragua.

She had shredded, altered and purloined, all for the high purpose of bankrolling a war in the hills of Nicaragua

chief but noticed that the pile of reading matter was undisturbed. The shredding asked if the boss had done his homework. Affable as ever, the President said he would tell the truth, no, he hadn't. "Boy, too," he said, pointing toward the television, "The Sound of Music was on last night."

Thus, with the President more or less on substantial, Central American policy issues, the provision of sensitive information, problems and that agent, Marina, Lt. Col. North. Although nominally as more than a staff member attached to the National Security Council, North ended up playing secretary of state with more gusto than George Shultz himself. Among North's trusted aides, of course, was Fawn Hall, who at first told investigators that her primary value was as an office functionary—"I can type," she proclaimed—but who, under questioning, indicated that she was as eager to assist as in Oliver North's crusade to aid the contra rebels and save the misguided citizenry of Nicaragua from the government of its choice.

Hall's energy seemed in fact to be boundless, her commitment, to North total, her ideological zeal might indeed lead to her analysis of contemporary events and perceptions of what constitutes ethical behavior—on those scores Fawn Hall might have been something less than exceptional. By her own account, she fed piles of papers to the shredder when authorities learned someone had been sending arms to Iran and the profits to the Contras. When it was necessary to alter documents, Hall applied her expertise. And, finally, when she found sensitive material on her desk, this obedient employee stuffed papers in her boots and pushed outdoors, as she said, down her back. Then, cool and casual, Fawn Hall simply took leave of the White House. "I'm not a spy," she told congressional members, "you just have to go above the written law." Later she withdrew the comment, but it was too late, the respect of truth had come and gone. She had shredded, she had altered, she had perjured and she had done it all for the high purpose of bankrolling a war in the hills of Nicaragua.

Here we have what passes for civil disobedience in the 1980s. Whereas Americans once were dragged away for integrating lunch counters in the South or for marching for peace without a permit, Fawn Hall now evades government documents to protect a covert, unauthorised, come-book enterprise and, on me, advances a defense worthy of Mahatma Gandhi or Martin Luther King.

Added by a senator if she felt remorse, Hall went on the offensive with a lecture to socialist-leaning lawmakers. "Sir," said the witness, "I wish a lot of things could have been done differently. I wish that Congress had voted money for the contra so that this wouldn't have had to happen."

Outstanding members of the Congress are against at what this young woman and her supporters represent. Surely they know that the party is power is diminished by their adventures abroad and by the senile and free-lance who step forward as keepers of the flame. The faithful might want to recall the days of Dwight David Eisenhower and wonder what because of the decency and forthrightness that characterized his administration isn't in time for such, sensible Republicans to ask who traded the standards of life for the standards of Oliver North?

Fred Bruning is a writer with *Norwalk* in New York.

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Violence on the lines



Police with striking letter carrier in London, Ont.; Cadieux (below) increasing tension

As the long day of picketing neared its end, Daniel Erwin voiced a sense of relief. He and his fellow letter carriers had put up their picket lines outside a mail-sorting plant and two postal stations in Prince George, B.C., at 6:45 a.m. Tackling unions to form a human chain, the picketers had managed to prevent outside workers and mail trucks hired by Canada Post from entering the postal facilities. They had also avoided the violent confrontation that have occurred on other picket lines around the country since the Letter Carriers' Union of Canada (LCUC) began a series of rotating strikes on June 16. Then, at 7:10 p.m., with the last picketers gathered in front of the sorting plant, Erwin said a tractor-trailer approaching "We linked arms and formed a line three-deep," he said. "The truck defuncted, down the turn into the parking lot and kept going. We had about 50 people, standing side by side. We were thinking, 'He's got to stop, he has to stop.' But he didn't."

The truck screeched, picketers like bowling pins and sent a 40-year-old woman to hospital with multiple fractures—an incident that the dispute between Canada Post and the 20,000-member union was becoming increasingly bitter and dangerous. As the LCUC began its second week of picketing strikes, hundreds of striking letter carriers clashed with police and replacement workers on picket lines across Canada. In Ottawa, Canada Post registrar Harold Dumas refused to enable demands for "fundamental change" in the letter carriers' contract. The post office says that the changes will increase productivity and help it eliminate a \$125-million operating deficit by next March, an action ordered by the federal government.

For his part, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney called on negotiators for both parties to "get their heads together" and settle the dispute. Still, Mulroney firmly supported labor



parking lot.

In most cases, the violence was touched off by the presence of Canada Post casual workers. Corporate president Donald Lander had vowed to keep the mail moving by replacing the strikers with casuals—an option that

Minister Pierre Cadieux, who refused to appoint a mediator in the dispute despite a request from Canada Post. Cadieux's reason the parties were so far apart that mediation would be a waste of time.

Cadieux's decision was welcomed by both opposition parties. Liberal leader John Turner said that Mulroney was setting picket-line violence by refusing to intervene and allowing Canada Post to use replacement workers. David Turner "I was him that he is playing with fire because the post office is using the unemployed in an attempt to break the strike."

As negotiations floundered in Ottawa, tension increased on the picket lines. In Mount Pearl, N.S., a school of 31 patients were arrested after scuffling with police. In Ottawa 20 letter carriers were arrested after attempting to block trucks and buses carrying mail and replacement workers.

Across the Ottawa River in Hull, Que., striking letter carriers smashed the windows and mirrors of a bus carrying newly hired workers. In Hamilton a 29-year-old man was charged with assault after a replacement worker was sprayed in the face with dog repellent. And in Burlington, Ont., 65-year-old picketer Gordon Gosselin was hit and slightly injured by a car leaving a post office

usually infrequent union members. But as the strike wore on, the tension appeared to be having mixed results. Canada Post officials acknowledged that in Ottawa only 20 per cent of the mail was delivered during a one-day strike in that city.

At one point, Canada Post's Dumas offered to end the use of replacement workers because, he said, he was concerned that violence on the picket line threatened the safety of strikers and casuals alike. But when Cadieux refused to appoint a mediator, Canada Post withdrew the offer. Dumas said that it was the responsibility of the union—not the post office—to end picket-line violence.

"We're not out there with pickets hanging on trains," he said. "We're not throwing eggs at people. We're not chasing people down the street, smashing windows."

In the House of Commons, Mulroney defended the use of replacement workers. The former labor lawyer said that although he personally would not cross a picket line—"never have and never will"—the post office has an obligation to the public to deliver the mail. That view was not shared by every member of his caucus. Conservative MP Louie Plamondon, for one, joined the letter carriers on the picket line in St. John's, 100 km northeast of Montreal. "I'm on the picket line because I'm against souls," said the MP for Richelieu riding, which includes Sorel. "This policy is reactionary, antidemocratic and totally deplorable." In Ottawa, Guy St-John, Tory MP for the Quebec riding of Abitibi, also criticized Canada Post in the Commons for using casual Quebec provincial line buses the use of replacement workers as a legal strike.

But other Conservative MPs pressed the government to take a tougher stand. A 19-member parliamentary committee urged the government to declare the strike an essential service and to ban all strikes by postal workers. Member Mulroney met Pierre Cadieux, the minister responsible for Canada Post, ruled out the use of legislation to force the letter carriers back to work.

In Prince George, Daniel Erwin said he had hoped for an early and reasonable settlement—and he no more violent incidents. But he added that he is still determined to resist Canada Post's demands for wage-ranging concessions. Added John Harvey, the self-proclaimed president of the local's Prime George local: "All we want, at the end of the day, is that we have the mail straightened out resolve. We are like family now."

—MARC CLARK with RICHARD HOFF in Ottawa

The heart of the matter

At first glance, a letter carrier's daily routine appears to be a simple one. In fact, each carrier's working life is governed by a bewildering set of rules laid down in contracts negotiated between Canada Post Corp. and the Letter Carriers' Union of Canada. Because these rules cost Canada Post millions of dollars, it is understandable that the union relaxes several of them. Postal officials are reluctant to discuss details, but both sides agree that Canada Post's demands for concessions are at the heart of the strike. The key demands:

Lunch Breaks. Under the old contract, letter carriers had the right to return to the postal station for lunch breaks. Car-

riers already use these cars, even without the benefit of mileage payments. The reason: at the end of their day they leave their own car nearby and do not have to return to the station. But union negotiators point out that new employees might be hard-pressed to buy a car until they had received their initial paychecks.

Two-Tier Wage System: The corporation wants to pay new employees about 50 per cent less than current employees. But LCUC president Robert McHenry said that the union cannot accept a proposal that would create "second-class citizens." And labor consultant Kenneth Owen said that the postalized system would clash with government programs to give women



Letter carrier on the job in Ottawa: a dilemma for concession on working rules

into the postal service. Canada Post wants that right eliminated. Its representatives claim that letter carriers want about 30 minutes each day going to and from the station—time that could be spent delivering mail. Union leaders say that in cold or rainy weather the carriers need a chance to warm up and to change into dry clothes.

Use of Private Vehicles: To get from postal stations to their routes, letter carriers usually take buses or ride in Canada Post vehicles. Indeed, the old contract prohibits letter carriers from driving their own vehicles while on the job. But Canada Post is demanding that all new carriers be required to own a vehicle capable of getting them—and a reasonable quantity of mail—from the postal station to their works. The corporation is willing to pay a mileage allowance and to supplement insurance payments. According to Canada Post, almost two-thirds of its letter carriers

and own private cars, even without the benefit of mileage payments.

Use of Part-Time Workers: Canada Post wants to use lower-paid part-time workers to fill in for letter carriers who are absent or on vacation. Under the old contract, the corporation must use regular carriers to do the work—often at overtime rates. Said Owen: "The union should be prepared to give the corporation some relief."

Canada Post is seeking other concessions, including the right to vary times when letter carriers leave postal stations and the elimination of carriers' right to wash up on company time before lunch and before leaving work. All the demands have one intent: to make each letter carrier do more work in the same amount of time. For Canada Post, that translates into lower costs of operation. But McHenry says that it would also lead to fewer jobs. □

The South Moresby war

The night was a startling one for Inuitmen and planers: a boat in Vancouver's English Bay last week. Barring over the water, a 50-foot cedar canoe, its bow adorned with a stylized depiction of a killer whale in red and black. Paddling the graceful craft were more than 30 young native Indian men and women dressed in colorful robes, their hair anointing with oil to protect them from the sting of salt water.



The Looeas began its voyage in Vancouver, showing the light over an announcement/jaw!

spring. The vessel was the Looeas, a 50-foot cedar canoe, its bow adorned with a stylized depiction of a killer whale in red and black. Paddling the graceful craft were more than 30 young native Indian men and women dressed in colorful robes, their hair anointing with oil to protect them from the sting of salt water.

Packaged by Haida artist Bill Reid from a single lot of red cedar, the Looeas set out from Vancouver on June 11 on a 600-mile voyage that will take it through some of the most dangerous waters on the West Coast. Haida leaders say that the trip is a symbol of the reawakening of their people, whose vibrant 8,000-year-old culture based in the Queen Charlotte was almost destroyed after the arrival of the white man in the 19th century. But the journey, expected to take four to five weeks, has also become a political statement. The Haida say that they hope to dramatize what they step

logging is the environmentally sensitive South Moresby region of the Charlotte Islands, which are subject of a Haida land claim. Said tribal president Miles Richardson: "What is at stake is our survival as a nation. We can't survive in a land of strangers."

Last week the future of the islands hung in the balance. After a personal intervention by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, scaled negotiations between the federal and provincial govern-

ment of June 10—just two days before the B.C. cabinet was to announce its plans for a provincial park—Mulroney had a 20-minute phone conversation with Vander Zalm. They agreed to resume negotiations for two weeks. Vander Zalm said that Mulroney made no threats and no new offers, but that the Prime Minister was "persistent." A federal official close to the negotiations added that Vander Zalm was "not looking very good" on the Moresby issue and often appeared to be holding the view as an ultimatum. He added, "If the Prime Minister gives some window for Vander Zalm to escape through, he might just take it."

Both sides agree that the South Moresby region is a precious resource which must be saved. Recognized known as the Canadian Galapagos, after the remote Pacific islands off the coast of Ecuador, the 60-square-kilometre group of 180 islands is a haven for hundreds of species of rare seabirds and mammals and contains some of the oldest stands of rain forest in the world. Said federal Environment Minister Thomas Mulcair: "We want to save it with the same resolve and enthusiasm as the Egyptians have saved their pyramids and the Indians have saved the Taj Mahal and the Europeans have saved their great cathedrals."

Existing uncertainties that any further logging in the area could damage the region's delicate ecosystems. And the Haida have pledged to resume their protest campaign if Vander Zalm doesn't work with a provincial park and the logging has imposed in March. Indeed, the leaders of the Looeas expedition say that they might even divert their craft to Lillooet from its original destination of Skegway in the northern Charlotte Islands if logging resumes. Said Sydney Crosby, a 30-year-old native of Skegway who joined the canoe on the first leg of its voyage: "We are ambassadors of the Haida nation. We have responsibilities. We will not let the logging happen." Whether the Haida will have to take up their protest boat again now depends on the politicians.

—MARKET GEEK with NEWS COMMENTARY by Vancouver: JOHN FIFTON in Toronto and PAUL GOSWELL in Ottawa.



Bourassa, Turner (below): a quick endorsement in Quebec—and a pointed signal

Facing a deadline

Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba—to propose amendments. Opponents of the resolution, including a coalition of women's groups, vowed to press for amendments anyway. In contrast, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney voiced support for the resolution, which recognizes Quebec as a "distinct society" and offers the provinces a strong voice in appointments to the Supreme Court and the Senate.

Meanwhile, Liberal Leader John Turner led off his latest challenge to his leadership over his support for the second last week. In a fiery speech in Ontario, he said that he did not support internal arguments over the accord's amendments to the provinces. As a senior Ontario Liberal told *Maclean's*: "Turner has weathered this storm. But some Liberals feel strongly about a strong, central government—and they will

debate this for years to come." Bourassa dismissed those doubts, pointing out that the first ministers had endorsed the resolution twice—in late April and early June. He proclaimed, "For us, it is settled." Mulroney also expressed support, but added that he would be absent from the meeting. He said he would be absent from the meeting. He said he would be absent from the meeting.

That stand appeared to strengthen the resolve of the accord's opponents. The nonpartisan Canadian Coalition on the Constitution, which includes academics and professionals, created 12 provincial and territorial committees to press for public hearings in every legislature—and to campaign for amendments. And two national women's groups—the National Association of Women and the Law and the Women's Legal Education and Action Fund—launched an effort to add to the resolution a reference to protect the rights of women and minorities.

The debate will also continue among Liberals. The Meach Lake Reform Committee is holding workshops on the accord—and plans to hold a public forum in September. A key member, Toronto lawyer Howard Levitt, said that the group of 60 Liberals will present amendments to Turner and two Liberal predecessors, Ontario's David Peterson and Prime Minister Jean Chrétien. Levitt said that they are challenging the resolution—not Turner's leadership. But Turner still faces some lingering problems. As he said, a high-powered Toronto businessman, resigned two weeks ago from the federal election readiness committee for Ontario, Senior Liberal aide Macdonald's bid to secure the support of the accord. That resignation means that Turner has lost at least 25 per cent of the Ontario group's approval. It also means that the Meach Lake Accord is in jeopardy.

In Victoria, consultant and former Liberal candidate Gerry Kristensen said: "There is no evidence whatsoever of a dump-Turner movement. But local Liberal opinion does seem overwhelmingly opposed to the Meach Lake." That sentiment was clear, though Turner's troubles have subsided, they will not go away.

—MAURICE JAMNICK with MICHAEL BAKER in Quebec City and PAUL GOSWELL in Ottawa.



—MAURICE JAMNICK with MICHAEL BAKER in Quebec City and PAUL GOSWELL in Ottawa.

The end of an accord

It was the end of a historic political agreement. On June 26 the two-year accord between Ontario Premier David Peterson's Liberals and the province's New Democratic Party quietly expired. Signed in the wake of the 1985 provincial election—after Ontario voters had given the reigning Progressive Conservatives a new 52 seats in the 125-seat legislature—the accord ensured the 48-seat Liberals the support of the 25 NDP members. In return, the Liberals agreed to a common legislative agenda and pledged not to call an election for at least two years. Now, although the two parties appear eager to reaffirm their independence from one another, both say that the experiment was successful. David Peterson, who is expected to call an election this fall "I have no reservations about its success. We worked out a constructive agenda. Everybody won."

Indeed, despite Tory predictions that the accord would collapse, both sides remained faithful to the agreement. As a result—and with the current legislative session not yet over—the minority Liberal government has passed 117 bills since 1985, among them a new rent-control law, tougher environmen-

tal legislation and a freedom of information act. Although many items on the accord's agenda—ending extra billing by the province's doctors, for example—had been part of the Liberals' campaign platform, Ontario NDP Leader Bob Rae says that the document ensured that campaign promises would be kept. And despite Rae's criticism that some legislation, including pay equity, was heavily amended in response to business lobbying, he, too, pronounced the pact a success. "You never get exactly what you want," he said, "but it is a damn sight better than what we would have gotten without the accord."

Last week, with a deadline on the horizon, the Liberals were already distancing themselves from the agreement. Peterson distributed copies of a red 350-page binder that stressed his government's initiatives and minimized the importance of the accord. But the Lib-

erals have clearly benefited the most from the pact, which allowed them to establish a strong party profile after 42 years of Tory rule. Now, according to a recent poll by Toronto-based Research Research Group Ltd., they enjoy the support of 49 per cent of decided voters—compared with 38 per cent for the Conservatives and 23 per cent for the NDP.

Is the fall the Liberals are expected to provide a vote of reconfirmation by the Tories and the NDP, giving Peterson the opportunity to call an election. But, despite the changed political environment in Ontario, some experts say that the accord's success means that such arrangements could become a more permanent feature of Canadian politics. Bob Liberal Senator Eugene Forsey

"We could easily get a series of minority governments at the provincial level and even at the federal level—in which case the parties might agree what has proven to be an effective experiment."

—SHEILA Aikenhead in Toronto



Peterson constructive

A tougher language bill

Eighteen years ago the issue led to an upset result in the Progressive Conservative caucus. When the Liberal government of Pierre Trudeau unveiled its Official Languages Act in 1969, 17 out of 73 Tories defied the wishes of then-party leader Robert Stanfield and voted against the attempt to increase the use of French in the federal public service. But when the Conservative government took an even tougher language bill last week, Tory backbenchers had any dissenters. According to government sources, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney considered—and sometimes lectured—his men in an effort to avoid public dissent over the new official languages act, which Justice Minister Ray Hnatyshyn said will gain the nation by promoting greater linguistic equality. And Hnatyshyn pointedly added, "All members of our caucus are committed to that end."

The new bill—which both opposition parties have pledged to support—is intended to strengthen, by court action if necessary, the right of people to work for or be served by the government in the official language of their choice. New bilingualism requirements would



Fortier, greater linguistic equality

be imposed on federal agencies and some courts. The Canadian Council on Official Languages would be established to advise the government on promoting bilingualism. And Ottawa would spend \$25 million over three years to help provinces and municipalities develop bilingualism in such areas as health care and social services. David Liberal MP Jean-Robert Gauthier, a longtime lobbyist for firmer measures "It appears to be thorough, solid and carefully crafted."

But, the legislation contains some gray areas. For one thing, it would oblige the government to provide bilingual services only where there is "significant demand." Treasury Board President Robert de Cotret said that he is now drafting regulations—which may be approved by cabinet and not by Parliament—to define exactly where such demand exists within the federal civil service. Bob Commissioner of Official Languages, D'Amore Fortier. "The regulations will be almost as important as the act itself, and we must wait and see what exactly they say." And with Parliament scheduled to begin its summer recess this week—and facing an already overcrowded fall legislative agenda—it will be months before the full impact of the new bill is known.

—PAUL GOSSEL, in Ottawa



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Protesting medical students: condemning the struggle and a government fearful of adding another martyr to the cause.

WORLD

The battle of Seoul

Once again the streets of Seoul reverberated with the deafening roar of horns and the crack of tear-gas canisters. After five days of relative calm—during which President Chun Doo-hwan held inconclusive talks with opposition leader Kim Young-tae, as the crucial issue of constitutional reform—South Koreans in the tens of thousands registered their protests on June 26. Beginning at about 8 p.m., students—joined by middle-class office workers and shopkeepers—marched in downtown Seoul, waving Korean flags and chanting: "Down with dictatorship." Riot police fired tear gas and charged into the crowds, and protesters responded by throwing rocks and fire bombs until late into the night. Scores of people were injured and hundreds arrested. "I think this time democracy can really be achieved," one Korea University student shouted at a pitched battle erupting around his dormitory block area; a middle-aged operator declared, "This is a turning point, this is like 1907—a reference to the student uprising that forced the

resignation of then-president Syngman Rhee. The massive march in Seoul last week, mirrored in smaller demonstrations in cities around the country, was one of the largest antigovernment rallies since the street fighting broke out two weeks ago. And while there was no indication that Chun's government was in any immediate danger of toppling, the president clearly faced a deepening crisis—see largely of his own making. On April 10, Chun suspended talks on constitutional reforms that would allow direct election of presidents instead of the current electoral college system, which critics contend is skewed in favor of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. Then, on June 10, he named former subordinate Roh Tae-woo (page 18) as his successor in the electoral college vote in February—and looked off the explosion of protest.

The government was determined to undermine the demonstration on Friday. In the preceding days national police chief Kwun Bok-hyung called the planned protests "subversive" and sent

his men to round up more than 1,800 people across the country. Hundreds of police surrounded the suburban Seoul home of opposition leader Kim Dae-jung, putting him back under temporary house arrest just 21 hours after the government had finally ended his previous 76-day period of confinement at home. On the day of the march, police also seized the other key opposition figure, Rhee's former Democratic Party (and) leader Kim Young-tae, as he and aides walked to a city hall rally where he was scheduled to speak. After a brief scuffle, Kim was pushed into a police van and taken on a long circuitous drive, then released at his home. In his meeting with Chun two days earlier, Kim Young-tae struck a decidedly defiant note. Chun's invitation to visit the Blue House, the heavily guarded presidential residence where Kim had not been allowed to enter for six years, was a clear attempt to back the street violence. Disoriented to appear Chun's equal, Kim refused at the gate to don a visitor's identification tag. "Everybody in Korea and many people around the world know me,"

said Kim—and stride past. The three-hour session with Chun, which included a lunch of thick Korean soup, was polite but frosty. Chun offered to resume discussions on constitutional reform, but Kim rejected that proposal. He said that he wanted a commitment not only to talks but to changes. And he refused the president's appeal to leave the debate to the National Assembly, which is dominated by Chun's supporters. "You are responsible for state affairs," said Kim. "You must decide if we have constitutional reform."

A spokesman for Chun's party called the meeting "the beginning of a grand compromise." But a Kim spokesman dubbed it a "betrayal" and said that the opposition would continue the struggle "to crush the scheme of the current regime to perpetuate its hold on power." The meeting did produce concrete results, however. Kim secured the release of some 200 people arrested during recent rioting, as well as all of Kim Dae-jung—short-lived though that turned out to be. At 68, Kim Dae-jung remains the government's bitterest enemy. Over a tumultuous political career, he nearly became president in the country's last free election in 1971. In 1986 he was sentenced to death for allegedly murdering an anti-Chun activist in the city of Kwangju, later, under international pressure, his sentence was commuted to life, reduced to 20 years and finally suspended. In 1992, Kim went into exile in the United States. Since his return in early 1988, he has been placed under house arrest 35 times.

After his release last Wednesday, Kim was in a jaded—and somewhat—moody as he talked with supporters in his living room. Chun had hinted that Kim, still under a suspended prison term, might have his

civil rights restored if he steered clear of politics, but Kim scoffed at that offer. "I have no reason to make any repentance to this government," he said. "The man who should be repentant is Chun Doo-hwan. They have persecuted me for so long." He called Chun's meeting with Kim Young-tae "a cosmetic gesture" and compared South Korea's recent street demonstrations to those that preceded Philippine strongman Ferdinand Marcos's downfall last year. While praising the exercise of "people's power," Kim claimed that he did not want to see Chun's "unfortunate collapse" before February. But he added, "If he maintains his present attitude, we don't know what situation might occur." One clear parallel to the Philippine uprising is the intense interest of the United States. Washington maintains a military presence in both countries—U.S. troop strength in South Korea now numbers 40,000—and last week Washington sent an embassy in Seoul. Over three hectic days Senator Sigrar, an assistant secretary of state, met with Chun, Roh, Roman Catholic leader Stephen Cardinal Kim Sou-hwan and opposition leaders Kim Dae-jung and Sigrar. It appeared that the American government has started moving in the right direction—away from its previous total support of

Chun's hard-line policies. While Sigrar clearly failed to persuade Chun to make any substantial move toward greater democracy, Chun reportedly reassured him that he would not impose martial law. "Our position is crystal-clear," Sigrar said before leaving Seoul for Kinross Airport. "Any use of martial law in the current situation is unwarranted."

Sigrar also undoubtedly took home a sense of South Korea's growing strain of anti-American sentiment. As 10,000 students rallied at Seoul's Yonsei University early last week, some draped an effigy of Chun with a paper American flag, doused it with kerosene and set it afire. "We don't want American in hotel rooms disturbing our political democracy," said one student, referring to Sigrar. The protesters seemed increasingly militant. "Before, we went for the peaceful approach," said one 20-year-old student of business administration. "We sat down in front of central police or handed them flowers—things people even do if they throw tear gas at us. Now we've decided we must hit back. Whatever we do we get hurt anyway."

There was ample evidence of that on the wall of Yonsei's student union building hung a huge picture of student Lee Hui-pyo being carried by a colleague from a demonstration. Lee was hit in the head by a tear-gas canister fired by riot police and has been on a life-support system for three weeks. Students say that Lee is probably brain-dead, kept alive by a government feeble of adding another martyr to the cause. The student who was pictured carrying Lee was taken to the same hospital after being seriously injured in a later protest.

As the country heated for the rally on Friday, Chunbacked Kim Sou-hwan was the last leader to meet with Chun. The cardinal—whose moral authority for decades the numerical strength of his flock, which comprises only 10 percent of the mostly Buddhist population—urged students to the restricted perimeter. "I believe you should accept a direct presidential option as the best choice," he said bluntly. Chun did not respond directly. But he denied the widely held belief that he would continue to run the country from behind the scenes after his term expires in December. "I will be honest," said Chun. "I want to sleep in my heart's content after I have retired." For the moment, however, Chun will get little time to rest. With the world at large watching—and Seoul's Summer Olympic Games opening in just 15 months—he faces a spreading fire of rebellion that shows no signs of burning out.

Protesters led away by police: 'This is a turning point!'



—ROD LEVIN with PETER MCGILL in Seoul

A successor in his own image

For many South Koreans, the two men are inextricably linked. They were military school classmates, and when Maj.-Gen. Chun Doo-hwan retired power in 1978, Gen. Roh (pronounced Noh) Tae-woo was a key supporter. On June 18, Chun, 64, named Roh, 45, to succeed him as president—ending protesters streaming into the streets to demand changes in the electoral college system that virtually guaranteed Roh's election. But for all his ties to Chun, Roh has taken pains to distance himself—in style, at least—from his laconic friend. While Chun is regarded as aloof and imperious, Roh has cultivated a more accessible and human image, that of a man open to dialogue and compromise. "It's a very patient process," Roh told a South Korean magazine recently. "I have big ears with which I never have trouble listening to what people are saying."

Roh has also said that he is open to constitutional reform—even if it means his exit to the presidency. "Some think I have been obsessed with greed for power," he said as opposition party leader recently. "I have been, but right now I do not care about my status. Most observers, however, think such remarks. They say that Roh, like Chun, is tough and stubborn, and they point out that Roh himself led discussions on constitutional reform with opposition leaders—that he made no headway and was suspended by Chun last April. "He will fight like hell to become the next leader," said one western diplomat in Seoul last week. "He's not negotiating to become a lame duck." Other observers predict that Roh could lead a movement that is as anticorrupt as Chun's.

Certainly the two men's backgrounds are strikingly similar. In 1955 Roh and Chun graduated together from the elite Korean Military Academy in its first full-length four-year course in professional schooling. They then trained together at Fort Benning Special Warfare School in North Carolina and both served in the Vietnam War as brigade commanders of the Korean Tiger Division.

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In August, 1980, Roh assumed Chun's old post as head of military intelligence. A position he used to keep the army of his friend's opponents. The following year Roh retired as a four-star general and immediately entered Chun's cabinet, where he served first as foreign relations minister, then as home minister, before taking charge of organizing the 1988 Summer Olympic Games at Seoul. Montreal lawyer Richard Pound, vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, recalled that in negotiations, Roh showed a "quick grasp" of issues and was "not afraid to make decisions"—and that away from the bargaining table he played a good game of tennis. Said Pound: "I found him to be a very impressive character."

In 1985 Roh was appointed to the National Assembly and elected to chairman of Chun's Democratic Justice Party (DJP). His recent appointment as Chun's successor was widely expected. But if Roh's association with Chun has paved his way to power, it has also left him searching for ways to forge his own political identity—without much success. Recently he announced much the hard-line Chun when he led a press conference that the wave of pre-independence rallies was "an attempt at restoration by degrading the established order." And he said that he opposed direct presidential elections because, facing an ever-present threat of attack by North Korea, "we cannot afford continuing divisions that would endanger our national survival." Many independent observers, however, attribute Roh's determined opposition to direct elections to a simple fact: he is afraid of losing.

But these strongest links were forged in 1970, after President Park Chung Hee was assassinated by Kim Joo-kyu, the chief of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency. Two months later, on the night of December 12, Chun—then head of military intelligence—assaulted a coup. And Roh, an outstanding general of the "White Horse" military division sent to the southern border, dispatched a company of soldiers to Seoul to help Chun's men take control. Five months later Chun declared total martial law and repressed his main opponents, including opposition leader Kim Doo-jung. The move touched off a revolt among residents of Kim's home town of Kwangju. Chun's troops suppressed

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LEBANON

An ominous kidnapping

A first it appeared that of the 27 hostages being held hostage in Lebanon last month U.S. Journalist Charles Glass had the best chance of being released. Following the June 17 kidnapping—within minutes of a Syrian army checkpoint in Beirut—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad ordered his military intelligence chief in Lebanon, Brig.-Gen. Ghazi Kananan, to obtain Glass's freedom. Kananan, who had personally guaranteed the safety of foreigners in Beirut, was backed by 7,000 Syrian soldiers, plus an efficient spy network. He also had the assistance of moderate Shiite Arab militia and the support of Lebanese Defense Minister Adel Omeiry, whose 40-year-old son, Ali, and his bodyguard were abducted along with Glass. But by the end of the week, although Omeiry and his bodyguard were freed, Assad refused Lebanon's wish to U.S. hostage.

In London, following his compromised release, Glass's British wife, Fiam, spoke by telephone with Adel Omeiry who said that her husband was "fine" and being well treated. "His morale is high, the [a]lthough he regularly, and efforts are continuing for his release," the defense minister said. But despite his soothing words and Kananan's claim that Glass would be freed "in all cases," the anti-look appeared grim for the 36-year-old American. And the kidnapping, most likely executed by Iranian-backed Shiite outlaws, threatened to embolden Beirut in a new bout of violence.

Glass, a former Beirut-based American Broadcasting Co. (ABC) television correspondent, returned to the city last month to research a book. He had been the guest of the Omeiry family in south Lebanon and was returning to the capital in Ali Omeiry's white Volvo when a team of 14 gunmen in three cars stopped them in broad daylight, within 300 m of a Syrian checkpoint. The kidnappers appeared to want only Glass. But when Omeiry refused to abandon his guest, he and his driver were also taken captive and held separately.

Some observers said that the kidnapping might have been carried out to prevent Glass testifying at the up-

coming trial in West Germany of Mohammed Ali Hamdan. The 36-year-old Lebanese was accused of taking part in the hijacking of TWA Flight 800 in June, 1982, and murdering U.S. army driver Robert Stethem—an event that Glass covered for ABC. However, last week Beirut announced that Hamdan would not be extradited to the United States for a second trial in Frankfurt, and sources said that Glass had not been asked to testify.

The kidnappers' decision to free Omeiry and his driver but not Glass seems somewhat odd. One of Glass's British friends, "New Ali" is released, that's it—Charles's a hostage." Glass says 28 other hostages in Lebanon, some of whom have been held for more than two years. They include British Anglican Church adviser Terry Wallis, who was held in Beirut on Jan. 26 while negotiating for the release of hostages.

The kidnapping of Glass, a father of five, was the first abduction of a foreigner since the Syrian army moved into Beirut last February. But although the Syrians effectively police much of the Moslem half of the city, they have kept

out of the southern suburbs, where the extremist Shiite militias held sway. S.R.I., Kananan's first step in attempting to free Glass was to ask Sheikh Mohammed Hassan Fadallah, the spiritual mentor of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God), which is a prime suspect in the kidnappings. Kananan requested that the meeting—reportedly, warned Fadallah that President Assad "was personally following the kidnapping." But spokesmen for the Hezbollah denied any involvement.

By week's end there were signs that the Syrians were preparing to crush down on the pro-Iranian radicals. In the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon Syrian troops restricted the movement of the Hezbollah and also confiscated weapons. As well, in the Shiite suburbs of Beirut, there was an outbreak of street fighting between rival Shiite gunmen. Some observers suspected that the outbreak was being encouraged by the Syrians to give them an excuse to move in force into the district where most of the freedom hostages are believed held. The tense situation in Lebanon's setting against a backdrop of civil war, to worse of a possible return to civil war. "The kidnapping has threatened the security of West Beirut," he said.

—JIM NEALE in Cyprus

THE SOVIET UNION

Gorbachev's new challenge

For these western Kremlin watchers who noted that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's drive for glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) was slowing down, his speech to the Communist Party Central Committee last week marked a dramatic moment. For days modifying his campaign for radical changes, he outlined a series of economic reforms that seemed almost revolutionary. Gorbachev's proposals were later endorsed by the Central Committee, and, if put into effect without drastic modification by Communist Party hardliners, those changes might well reverse the dead-end direction taken by the Soviet economy since the 1950s.

Gorbachev told the 307-member Central Committee that "a radical reorganization of economic management" that would include the elimination of day-to-day man-

agement of the economy by agencies such as Gosplan, the state planning commission, must be functioning by the end of the decade. The power of central government would also be curbed, with the elaborate system that controls the price of more than 200,000 commodities would be subjected to "drastic reform," making more responsive to market forces. And Gorbachev "The vehicle of our growing system, including wholesale, purchasing and retail prices and tariffs, needs to be re-built as a package."

According to his proposal, Gorbachev's economic restructuring resistance from hard-line Communists. "The breaking mechanism has not yet been replaced with a mechanism of innovation," he said. But he charged his determination to keep his bet on the gas pedal by naming officials who he said were responsible for Soviet industry's weak performance—among them, Nikolai Tikhonov, chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Said Washington communist Ed Hewitt, who had earlier called Gorbachev's economic proposals "utopian": "I cannot complain any longer."



Gorbachev reform

A reception and a snub

UR Ambassador to the Vatican Frank Shaskulosew was conspicuously absent from the diplomatic reception. Several other countries—including Canada, Britain, West Germany and Italy—said that their ambassadors too were out of town and also sent lower ranking church officials. But few observers missed the snubs aimed at Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, who went to Rome last week for an official visit to the Vatican and a private audience with Pope John Paul II.

Outside St. Peter's Square, groups of protesters gathered behind police barricades. Some wore black and white striped concentration camp uniforms, others shouted "Shame!" and held up placards bearing the names of Nazi death camps. While Waldheim's visit ended a year of international indecision since his election in 1986, highlighted by allegations of a hidden Nazi past, it also opened old wounds for Jews around the world. Said Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir: "It's an outrageous act. It should be interpreted as a justification for crimes of which Waldheim is accused."

The Pope met privately with Waldheim for 30 minutes on Thursday morning, 30 days before they were joined by invited diplomats. Pope John Paul made no mention of the Austrian president's past as an intelligence officer in a German army unit in the Balkans responsible for atrocities against thousands of Jews and Yugoslavs and Greek partisans. Instead, the Pope paid tribute to Waldheim's role as secretary general of the United Nations from 1972 to 1980. In turn, Waldheim, grateful for his first official visit to the Vatican, stressed his devotion to state, praised the Polish papist as "the conscience of the world."

For Waldheim, the Vatican visit was both a diplomatic coup and a personal vindication. But the Pope's reception reminded many of the church's long "Silent past in a reference to the alleged failure of wartime Pope Pius XII to speak out while the Holocaust was in progress. Bertone Lomanno, the national chairman of the U.S. Anti-Discrimination League of Jews, declared, "John Paul II's visit is a strongly re-emphasized of the church's silence less than 30 years ago."

—ANDREW BLOOM with correspondents' input



Peter Dinklage and Prince Charles posing with their umbrellas

BRITAIN

A right royal uproar

Shewas the "lily of the field" darling of the British press when she married her prince in a fairy-tale wedding in July, 1981. But last week, in a flurry of breathless reports, Fleet Street's tabloids were chronicling the growing rift between a handsome Duke, Prince of Wales, and his brooding, pomp-coloured Prince Theodora. It was reported that Diana's girlfriend was present during the weekend house party—and that nothing had happened. Still, readers said that the gossip had disturbed the Queen.

But Diana was not the only royal to cause concern. Two weeks ago at the Ascot races, Diana and the Duchess of York, the former Sarah Ferguson, poked young ones in the bottoms with their umbrellas. The tabloids also said that they kissed husbands seen, quaffed too much champagne and waltzed at a royal casino.

A short time later, a television broadcast showed a charity sailing in which Sarah, Prince Andrew, Princess Anne and Prince Edward (who began a tour of Canada last week) cheered for celebrities who dunked each other in cold water and dressed up as vegetables. Those binges provoked the editor of the Sunday Times to write, "The Royal Family has become as used to being treated like a soap opera that some of its members are beginning to act as if they are in one."

It was gossip columnist Nigel Dempster who first reported that Diana had spent a recent weekend with Duncan at his family home—without his parents

—MAYE JANKIN with ROSE LARSEN in London

SPORTS

Black day for the CFL

The 44 Montreal Alouettes walked in their dressing room. It was the day before their first scheduled game of the 1987 Canadian Football League (CFL) season. But instead of preparing for their game with the Toronto Argonauts, the players gathered at Olympic Stadium last Wednesday morning for a meeting with Alouettes co-owner Norm Kinnell. At 9 a.m. he called them into the team's conference room. Twenty minutes later they filed out as former Alouettes. The morning after that in Toronto, CFL commissioner Douglas Mitchell officially announced that the Alouettes franchise had ceased operations. Said Mitchell: "In the final analysis, it's like a club in the family."

The demise of the once-glorious club—traced its roots to 1969 and boasted six Grey Cups—seemed sudden, but was actually protracted. In 1980 Vancouver entrepreneur Nelson Skalbania bought the team from retired Montreal lawyer and businessman Ben Berger, who absorbed millions of dollars in losses during his benevolent 10-year proprietorship. The following year Skalbania declared the team bankrupt. Montreal businessman Charles Bronfman and investor Leo Stuppin then lost \$17 million in five years. In March, unwilling to sustain further losses, Bronfman and Stuppin gave the team—and \$2 million to cover losses—to Kinnell and Edmonton businessman Jim Loefer. A recent financial analysis indicated that—with fewer than 4,000 season tickets sold for the 56,000-seat stadium—the club could meet its weekly expenses of \$175,000 for just two weeks. Said Kinnell: "We've been in a losing position if they aren't interested in our product. Quite frankly, the CFL hasn't had Montreal for the past few years anyway. The league will be stronger."

If so, the strength will come from last year's dispersal. Deal of the Alouettes players by the remaining eight teams and from the ending of Montreal's dream as the league's financial messiah. The team's share TV revenues equally, and a program balances game-receipt income among the teams. Said Winnipeg Blue Bombers general manager Ward Lunsford, whose team lost \$118,000 last season as attendance dropped by 1,300 per game from 1985: "In the past five or six years our club particu-

larly has been prepping up that team with gate-qualification payments."

And Joe Gale, general manager of the BC Lions who made \$306,251 in 1986, says that the Lions will be an additional \$500,000 better off without Montreal. Added Gale: "It will be like getting a business trip without a good friend you had expected to accompany you. Things might be a bit less fun, but you're likely to get a lot more work done."

The CFL's first chore was a realignment and rebranding. The Bombers suddenly became the fourth team in the Eastern Conference. They filed in for Montreal as Toronto's opposition last week and earned a 30-20 victory before 35,412 spectators. Instead of five western and four eastern teams, there are two four-team divisions. With Winnipeg in the East, two western Canadian teams could

now meet in the Grey Cup, disrupting an east-west tradition since 1965. But another CFL tradition is that at least one club folds with bankruptcy each year. In 1986 the Calgary club survived when its "Rams on Stamps" campaign resulted in 20,449 season tickets sold. After a \$1.5-million loss in 1985, the team made \$175,000 in 1986. Last year in Ottawa CFTM Ltd. sold the team for \$1 to a group of 27 local businessmen. Last season attendance was down by 18,848. This spring the Saskatchewan team announced that it would fold. By July the city waived its \$400,000 rental fee for Taylor Field, and a TV and radio "lockdown" drew in 77,000 pledges to buy tickets. Still, the team must attract 32,000 fans on this first regular season game to stay afloat.

The CFL's future, rarely bright, has never looked so dark. Said Skalbania, now director of administration at Ford: "In terms of a competitive level, this will help the league. But it's a scuttling way to do it."

—EAL GREEN with correspondents' reports

A detour on the Seniors trail

Twenty-six years after joining the Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) tour and nine years after leaving it, George Knudson is planning to return. On June 28 the Toronto resident celebrated his 60th birthday—which, along with his eight tournament victories, qualifies him for the PGA's "Senior Tour" for the next five years. Knudson chose the Sept. 9 tournament in North Carolina for his "Senior" debut, allowing time for a summer-long cardiovascular program. But last week, just four days before his birthday, Knudson suffered a setback. An examination for a respiratory ailment revealed a tumor on his lung, and he will undergo chemotherapy. Said Knudson: "If I can make it Sept. 9, I'll be there. But there's a different set of factors now."

Before last week all the other factors seemed to be in place. With his golf north of Toronto thriving and with a second instructional video and a book on his swing the-

ory scheduled to be released next April, Knudson looked forward to "being out and playing with my old friends, and seeing the old I missed the last time." Added Knudson, whose swing is still pure and smooth: "The first time around was to realize the pitfalls, so this time it will be a hell of a lot easier. And how often do you get to give something a second chance?"

Despite the virus and his \$551,000 in prize money, Knudson says that he is not deterred by the tumor. Declared the devoted family man: "I hated the time away from Shirley and the three boys, the travel, the restrictions. If you are totally single-minded and totally selfish, you can do it. I am neither." With his son gone, Knudson says that he plans to travel again—this time with his wife. But first will come the medical treatment. Said Knudson: "Something else is now pulling the strings."

—EAL GREEN in Toronto



Knudson's setback



Lisa Pelling studies at McGill University

Fingers and eyes run skillfully along the lines, blocks, and mast, everything is in its place. Lisa mentally prepares herself for the competition. Twice before she was runner-up for the championship. Lisa Pelling, 20 years old, has the patience and precision of a seasoned competitor. Today, on the crucial leg of the Olympic Triangle, Lisa will have to sail into the wind, tacking back and forth to advance in a zigzag. Going upwind, Lisa has learned how to use an opposing force to her advantage. A student at McGill University in Mechanical Engineering, she's heading towards a career in aeronautics. She dreams of designing futuristic aircraft, even spacecraft. Lisa does not expect her path to be an easy one. "Aeronautics is a formidable challenge to resistance". She knows that the rewards of research are not always immediate. She will search for solutions. Searched over. Searched. Lisa may one day design the ship that carries her dreams. For she has the determination that makes a true innovator. Lisa Pelling. Pratt & Whitney Canada. Each totally committed to the future.

Private plans for Air Canada

A Maple Leaf is evaluated as such at Air Canada's 120 white jets, symbolizing not only a national identity but also a government transportation policy. The state-owned airline has limited the country's major cities and smaller centres since its establishment 50 years ago in Trans-Canada Airlines. But now it seems possible that Air Canada, the country's fourth-largest Crown corporation, will leave the sheltering wing of government ownership some time this year to stand on its own in the private sector. A plan for the privatization of the airline is before the cabinet, and some sources say that the government will announce the proposal late this summer. The same sources say that the plan calls for a public stock issue, with about half of the proceeds going to the federal Treasury and half to the newly independent airline.

Since the Conservative government came to power in September 1984, it has sold 11 corporations, the largest of which was Telcel Canada. But Air Canada, with assets of \$8.8 billion and 22,000 employees, would be by far the biggest. And a successful sale of the national airline could pave the way for another once-trickier privatization—that of the state-owned oil company, Petro-Canada. Various leaders have been predicting an announcement of Air Canada's privatization for several months. But Thomas Van Dusen, general secretary to Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski, said last week that an overheard government agenda has simply pushed some pressing items to the top. "There is no trick," he said. "There is a plan that everybody thinks is a good one."

Previous sales of Crown corporations have triggered serious criticism from opposition labor and opposition parties. But Canadians generally accepted the actions. For their part, government spokesmen have consistently argued that privatization, which was one of the Conservatives' 1984 election pledges, helps to reduce the federal budget deficit. But the Mulroney gov-

ernment's approach to the issue has changed over the years. At first, sales were done largely on a piecemeal basis. But since the appointment of Barbara McDougall as the first minister of state for privatization last June 30, Ottawa has adopted a more comprehensive strategy for such Crown corporations which involves a co-ordinated study of various options. Now, says University of British Columbia economist William Stanbury, the sale of Air Canada and Petro-Canada "will be the real test of the Tories' commitment to privatization."

Clearly, the sale of a national airline has serious political implications, especially because Mulroney, after a January 1986 meeting in Montreal, stated that "Air Canada is not for sale." He added, "Canada needs a national airline and it is going to have one." And



McDougall, considerable political risks

since then cabinet has shown a reluctance to privatize Air Canada because of the emotional attachment many Canadians appear to have for the idea of a national airline. Said Brian Tobin, the Liberal party's privatization critic: "It is a Canadian institution."

But a combination of changes in



Godin: sale of a Canadian institution

Canada's airline industry and a government decision to push ahead with privatization in general a year ago under McDougall's portfolio brought the issue back to cabinet. As a result of regulatory changes that loosened the rules governing fares and routes, the industry has undergone a number of mergers and acquisitions. The largest was the merger last December of the country's two largest private airlines, Canadian Pacific Air Lines Ltd. and Pacific Western Airlines, to form Canadian Air Lines International Ltd. That put three major airlines—Western Canada Inc. is the third—in competition nationally where only a few years ago there had been one.

Air Canada has been profitable, but many analysts say that is because the company already operates as a private law airline. Liberal critic Tobin claims that as a private company unfettered by a state mandate, Air Canada would feel less need to serve thinly populated regions in the West, Northern Ontario, northern Quebec and the Atlantic provinces. But David McKendry, spokesman on regulated industries for the Consumers' Association of Canada, which favors its privatization, says that already, "if a city was unprofitable, Air Canada dropped it."

For their part, Air Canada executives are also eager to see the company become a private business. In January company chairman Claude Taylor stated that there was no reason to delay



Air Canada planes at Toronto airport, public opinion polls, employee opposition and cabinet delays

privatization. Indeed, airline executives say that the company needs to invest \$25 billion in updating its fleet by the end of the 1990s, but Ottawa has already said that it will not provide the funds. Meanwhile, the two competing private Canadian airlines have recently raised \$207 million on the stock markets and have ordered new aircraft. Said Taylor: "Unless we can gain the efficiency and financial flexibility that will come with privatization, Air Canada faces a troubled future."

At Air Canada, pilot Edward Godin leads a group of employees that is urging the government to sell. Said Godin: "They have to do it now if they don't want it lingering on through the next election." Still, some Air Canada employees oppose the proposal. A committee set up by three unions, the International Association of Mechanics & Aerospace Workers, the Canadian Auto Workers and the Canadian Union of Public Employees, representing 14,900 Air Canada employees, met with McDougall on June 18 in an effort to convince her not to privatize the airline. But, said Cheryl Krynskiwsky, president of the airline division of the CUPW, which represents 3,300 airport ticket and sales people, McDougall left no doubt about where she stood. "She said she thought she would have as trouble selling the privatization of Air Canada to the public."

The preparation leading to the expected sale of Air Canada has been

more detailed and wider in scope than any previous privatization. McDougall ordered public opinion polls to assess the extent of support among Canadians for a sale and she commissioned major studies on the impact that a sale would have on employee pensions and benefits. As well, the minister hired a major Bay Street investment firm, Dominion Securities Inc., to determine the best way to sell the company.

Previous privatizations have usually involved outright sales to one corporate buyer, but McDougall told Maclean's that she favors a public stock issue for Air Canada. Said the minister: "I have a preference for that sort of it is practical." As well, under McDougall's plan employees would have the opportunity to invest in their company. Said pilot Godin: "There will be a large amount of interest among the employees."

Still, there are sticky questions surrounding a stock issue. One is whether the government should sell all or part of the airline. But an equally important matter that the government must settle is the price. In Britain the government has sold state-owned companies through large public stock offerings, including last February's disposal of British Airways. On that and other British privatizations, small revenues have enjoyed windfall profits when the price of the newly issued stock quickly rose on the market. That led some observers to criticize the government for

selling too low a price on the state companies at the expense of the taxpayer.

Ottawa remains sensitive to the political pitfalls of pursuing a national airline as readily identifiable as Air Canada. A February 1987 Gallup poll showed that Canadians are split on the issue. 50 per cent of respondents favored the sale of Air Canada and the same number opposed the idea. Sixteen per cent were undecided.

But the contemplated privatization of giant Petro-Canada, triple the size of Air Canada with assets of \$61 billion, poses an even pricklier political problem for McDougall. Even within the Conservative party, admitted McDougall, "there is a pretty lively discussion about that." Some political observers predict that it will become a hotly debated issue because of the enormous public investment in the oil company and the possibility of a large loss. Said one: "It would stir the heart and the soul of anybody who has the last remains of any national feeling."

With the privatization of Canada's national airline, and possibly its national oil company, the Mulroney government would redefine Canadians for the first time with the prospect of selling off premier assets. Observed Tobin: "They're not selling the old rocking chair, they're selling the furniture out of the front room."

—ANN ROBERTS in Toronto



Macdonald's "no offers" and few alternatives for the unsatisfied creditors.

Dome's deepening saga

For the past month senior executives of Calgary-based Dome Petroleum Ltd. have been getting a cool reception from most of the company's 56 creditors. One by one, the bankers rejected an inadequate proposed \$5.1-billion sale of Dome to Amoco Canada Petroleum Co. Ltd. But last Thursday, at the company's annual meeting in Calgary, Dome chairman J. Howard Macdonald struck back at the bankers. He staunchly defended the proposed sale. "There are no losers in this decision." And he pointed out that the banks do not have many alternatives. Putting Dome into receivership, he warned, would be "pretty messy and singularly unfortunate."

But Dome's creditors appear to be holding steadfast in their opposition to the deal and are looking for alternatives. Under the terms of the agreement between Dome and Amoco, the two companies gave Dome's secured creditors, a collection of Canadian and foreign lenders, until June 30 to either approve or reject the deal.

That date coincides with a deadline arranged last fall with the creditors to receive all interest payments on Dome's loans while a new debt restructuring agreement was arranged—the third since 1982. A senior executive with a

U.S. bank said that if the Amoco deal falls because the lenders will not accept it, the likely alternative would be further debt restructuring negotiations. He said that Dome sent a renege-riding proposal to all the lenders last spring and, while a few opposed it, the package had more support than Amoco's offer now has. In any case, the American banker said that a Dome renege-riding is out of the question. "We are all smart enough to avoid that," he said.

In the meantime, about 30 concerned foreign creditors, who are owed \$1.5 billion by Dome, have formed a committee to strengthen their demands for a better settlement than Amoco has offered. Under that agreement, they would receive 35 cents on the dollar, payable in cash and securities. Those creditors hired Toronto law firm Goodman & Goodman to represent them, Macdonald's law firm has learned. A five-member committee has been meeting almost daily, and last week about 40 bankers, representing the entire group, crowded into the Goodman & Goodman boardroom to plan strategy. "We're not going to take the deal as offered," one of the bankers said.

Amoco and Dome reached their accord in mid-April and revealed it to

creditors in the \$1.10 range. Preferred shareholders would get \$7.50.

Despite the apparently incoherent opposition of the Dome creditors, Amoco Canada president T. Don Stacy told Macdonald's last week that he is still confident of salvaging the deal. "We're getting ready to meet with some of the lenders," Stacy said. Last week he met two groups of Dome suppliers in Toronto to argue the merits of Amoco's offer and guarantee that his company would honor all Dome's obligations. Amoco has also tried to appease the federal government by offering to pay Dome's \$180 million in outstanding petroleum and gas revenue tax. And in order to undermine substantial opposition to Amoco's bid, the company has promised to sell shares to the Canadian public.

While Dome's future appears to rest with either Amoco or the banks, most observers are not prepared to discount Toronto-based TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. entirely. Toronto energy consultant Robert Robinson of Loewen, Ondaatje, McClellens Inc. said that the giant natural gas transmission company, which made one unsuccessful offer in April, would probably wait for the banks to turn down the Amoco deal before leading again. Otherwise, he said, Amoco could probably win TPL or Dome. The end of the Dome saga promises to be a complex and convoluted affair.

—GARY JENSEN with JAMES ROBERTSON in Calgary

the banks at a three-hour meeting in Toronto on May 14. Within days, three major Canadian banks—Royal Bank, Bank of Montreal and Toronto Dominion Bank—along with New York-based Citibank, who is total are owed about \$5 billion, declared that the sale was unacceptable. They now insist that their positions have not changed despite private discussions with Dome executives. Altogether, Dome owes its creditors \$4.3 billion, but U.S.-owned Amoco is offering only \$5.1 billion in cash and securities. The secured creditors would receive on average 35 per cent of the value of their loans. Amoco has offered the common shareholders \$1.80 a share for stock that once traded for more than \$25 but last week

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11. The Panasonic Microwave/Convection oven. Makes any kind of cooking a breeze.

12. Cook up a storm with a 9-piece microwave casserole set from Endura. The choice of chefs.

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ROYAL BANK



Gund teddy bear



Braun kitchen scale



Moulinex Electronic food processor and hand mixer



Panasonic Microwave/Convection oven



Endura 9-piece microwave casserole set



Alessi bird whistle tea kettle



Porcelain drip coffee-maker



Safari chair with umbrella in a handy shoulder bag



Remote control dune buggy



Hot air balloon



Sterling silver putter



Bodum egg cups



Weekend for two at a luxury hotel



Moulinex Electronic food processor and hand mixer



Endura 9-piece microwave casserole set



Alessi bird whistle tea kettle



Remote control dune buggy



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Remote control dune buggy



Hot air balloon



Sterling silver putter



Bodum egg cups



Moulinex Electronic food processor and hand mixer



Endura 9-piece microwave casserole set



Alessi bird whistle tea kettle



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Hot air balloon



Sterling silver putter



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Moulinex Electronic food processor and hand mixer



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Alessi bird whistle tea kettle



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Hot air balloon



Sterling silver putter



Bodum egg cups



Moulinex Electronic food processor and hand mixer



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Remote control dune buggy



Hot air balloon



Sterling silver putter



Bodum egg cups



Moulinex Electronic food processor and hand mixer



Endura 9-piece microwave casserole set



Alessi bird whistle tea kettle



Remote control dune buggy



Hot air balloon



Sterling silver putter



Bodum egg cups

*The average printed by The Montreal-based Company of America.

**The position printed by The Montreal-based Company of America.

***The position printed by The Montreal-based Company of America.



Burns likes a dark, earthy taste for his whiskey, which also has a long history. Burns was 77 in 1971.

AGING JACK DANIEL'S WHISKEY calls for hot summers, cold winters and a few men like Lawrence Burns.

Summer's heat causes our whiskey to seep inside the barrel's char. (Here's where it gains body and color.) Our cold winter air brings it back out. And barrelmen like Burns keep track of this gentle activity year after year after year. For a whiskey, there's no better resting place than a Jack Daniel's warehouse. And from the looks of Mr. Burns, there's nothing wrong with it for a man.



JACK DANIEL'S TENNESSEE WHISKEY

BUSINESS WATCH

A threat to the public interest

By Peter C. Newman

Seldom has there been as clear a division between public and private interest as in the case of Dome Petroleum Ltd., which is on the brink of either going into bankruptcy, finally resolving its troubled finances, or being taken over by an American energy giant.

As of this writing, the Calgary-based company remains tied to the \$51-billion offer made by Amoco Corp. of Chicago, a bid that has been rejected by most of Dome's creditors, but could be sweetened considerably to satisfy their objections. Under American law, Amoco could fully consolidate its financial returns with a newly acquired Dome, allowing it to take advantage of provisions in the tax system of both countries that favor oil-producing corporations. Since much benefit depends on Amoco owning fully 90 per cent of any subsidiary, Dome would vanish as a Canadian enterprise. This would mean that the last great known reserve of secure oil and gas supplies in the first world would be removed from effective Canadian control—even though it was built on the backs of Canadian taxpayers.

With such a valuable resource at stake and a lending capacity second only to Exxon Corp. among the Seven American Sisters, Amoco may decide to improve its current offer either by increasing the total to take better care of Dome's secured creditors or by satisfying some or all of the \$500 million that has been offered to Dome shareholders. Amoco has been asking Dome's impatient creditors to forgive \$1.6 billion of the company's \$0.3-billion total debt on the theory that money in the pocket is better than the kind of windy promises Dome chairman Howard Marshfield has been making for the past three years.

Apart from the \$264-million claim by Swiss debenture holders, which could still scuttle the company, because under Swiss law a creditor is not bound by the actions of fellow creditors, the main problem will be what to do about Dome's 48,000 shareholders. The Canadian banks have been loudly claiming that Dome's long-suffering shareholders are owed nothing or that, if they do get cash for their stock, they should really pay it back to the banks, because they took their chances, and Dome is now, in effect, bankrupt. The counter argument is that even if, theoretically, the shareholders are entitled

to nothing, it makes good moral and political sense to pay them off.

The moral dimension comes in because long after the onset of Dome's money problems was public knowledge and before the price of oil crashed, the shareholders put in more money as part of a proposal to satisfy the credit-hungry banks. Because the stockholders did come to the table and were tied to the banks' interest, their current offer of \$5.50 per share seems



Marshfield promised for three years

modest enough—particularly considering the fact that Dome stock was traded at more than \$25. The more practical consideration is that, given nothing to lose, some Dome shareholders might decide to launch a class action (see already here), which could set up the deal for years in court.

The Amoco deal will go through if Canadian bankers, who claim they are being cheated out of at least \$500 million, are satisfied. But Marshfield's tactics have not worked the way they

were supposed to. The idea was that Dome's still-valuable assets would not be placed on the auction block, because only by joint action between a pre-determined buyer and Dome could the assets of creditless or late creditors be kept in line. It is an admission that Marshfield and two other high-ranking Dome executives (Brian Little and George Whelan) have been involved in the neighborhood of \$4 million if Dome can find itself a new owner.

At the same time, the head of the Amoco offer is highly debatable because the Chicago company will be buying our largest oil reserves at about 90 a barrel, yet when the international prices are reaching the \$22 level. But if the banks drive Dome into bankruptcy, its individual oil and gas holdings may be worth more than the Amoco offer. At the moment the banks, which are among Dome's most solidly secured creditors, claim they are getting only 38 cents on the dollar. A bank-sponsored liquidation would hurt the industry and the entire western Canadian economy.

While Ottawa has consistently been staying out of the bargaining, the loss to Canada of Dome to Amoco would be staggering. Not only would the huge Bonfield reserves slip out of our control, but all of the considerable northern technology gained by the Calgary company would be lost to us—even though it was largely financed by our tax dollars. Particularly now, when the Mulroney government has been making so much noise about Arctic sovereignty, Dome should not be allowed to slip from Canadian hands. We would be handing over to the Americans the largest and constantly most lucrative slice of our North—and the technology with which to exploit it.

The great irony of this whole deal is that it is coming to a head at precisely the same moment as free trade talks between the two countries have reached their make-or-break stage. Brian Mulroney may feel that stepping in now and interfering in the Dome situation would jeopardize the already fragile negotiations. That is not too high a price to pay. The federal government should trust the future of Dome as essential to the preservation of Canada's northern sovereignty, instead of pretending that the Amoco takeover is just another business deal.

For once, the public interest must be placed ahead of private greed. Canada may be open for business, but irreplaceable assets like Dome must not be sold.



The Superstar

He was a scrappy kid, with a face scarred by acne and a shock of hair: the order of meekly shy. He had a high school education and no experience in the music business. But one summer night in 1976, after hearing a local rock band perform in Surrey, B.C., Bryan Gray Adams, 34, strode boldly up to the group's producers and announced that he could sing better than its vocalist. He got an audition—and the job. Adams had a dream: a future in rock 'n' roll. His next move was to take the money his parents had saved for his university education and buy a baby grand piano. Then he quit and a month-and-a-half later he quit again, to join his senior, Jim Vallance, to join him in a songwriting team. Within a year the two had won a publishing contract. A year after that, he talked West Coast music promoter Bruce Allen into becoming his manager. Adams told Allen, "I'll be the biggest act you ever have." Realized Allen. "He believed it."

Confidence: Now, a mere 10 years after that expression of unbridled confidence, Adams is not only Allen's biggest act, he is arguably Canada's highest paid male star—as well known in-

ternationally as Wayne Gretzky or Pierre Trudeau. Adams's raucous music—bumping teen anthems mixed with heartbroken ballads and out-of-control rock songs—have catapulted him into the record industry's major leagues. *Reckless*, his last album, sold 10 million copies worldwide—more than any Canadian in history. And it was almost as the charts for more than 18 months with five hit singles.

Stakes: A crowd-pleasing performer, Adams is one of the hottest tickets in the world. Fans, both male and female, have crowned him prince of arena rock—for his ability to make the highest selling ring with his roaring sound. Two years ago the only Canadiana invited to appear as the rock event of the decade, Live Aid, Adams joined a superstar aristocracy that raised funds for famine relief in a concert telecast to a global audience of 1.5 billion. And after Adams played at Prince Charles's Prince's Trust benefit last spring—his second royal command performance—he received an unusual compliment from the boy to the British throne. Replied Adams, "He told me my music's better than his steaks." Now, with a small album

(*Into the Fire*) and a nine-month world tour that takes her this week to Toronto and to Ottawa for a special Canada Day concert, Adams has reached the zenith of pop stardom.

Surprisingly, Canada's brash young rock star is dissatisfied. Unhappy with his status as a rock idol for young teens, Adams says that he is determined to be taken seriously as a mature rock artist. In the past, critics often dismissed Adams as a bargain-basement version of Bruce Springsteen and as a no-frills rock singer whose songs simply pandered to adolescent yearnings. Last year he defiantly set out to challenge that image—taking part, alongside such serious rock stars as U2, Sting and Peter Dinklage, in the Conspiracy of Hope benefit for Amnesty International, the human rights organization that campaigns for the release of political prisoners. Note the fire. Adams's fifth album, confirms his new direction, including such topics as war, native rights and unemployment.

Eleven: Still, his dream of transcending teen-popper classification is elusive. Reviewing the album, *Rolling Stone* magazine charged that "Adams

shows that he has a will to speak but nothing in particular to say," while *The Village Voice's Robert Christgau* accused "an astonishing 56 full-length clichés" in the album's lyrics. As Adams himself puts it in the album's title track, he is now "at life's crossroads."

Cosmos: Although never a darling of the press, Adams is a bona fide pay here to his legions of fans. His concerts are now displays of rock performed on an epic scale. Last month the Centives in Worcester, Mass., was a feast of 15,000 raised hats and swaying arms, dotted occasionally by cigarette lighters flickering throughout the darkness. And as he does at every concert, Adams played to the back row, eliciting squeals of delight with every cry wailed and roars of approval as he raved through a series of full-blown rock numbers. "Do you guys wanna join the band?" he screamed at the concert's grand toward its finale. "Do you wanna join?" he continued, toying with the fantasy. "That makes us the world's largest rock 'n' roll band!"

By the time he walked offstage, his shirt plastered on his ribs like a rain-soaked poster, Adams and his fier-



backup musicians had worked the crowd into a delirious surge of abolitionist remembrance of the frenzy that The Beatles regularly drew in the 1960s. Adams would appreciate the comparison. For him, Beatie songs mark the beginning of his own development, from bored-outgoing subjects to more adult concerns on *Into the Fire*. In a recent interview with the music magazine *Rolling Stone*, he remarked: "Courtesy *Love Me Do* was not so good as *Revolution*, but it is like for what it is. The time comes (when) you have to write songs deeper than *Love Me Do*."

Adams reached that point two years ago, when he and Vallance (page 38) sat down and wrote the lyrics for *There Are No Stars*, the anthem for Ethiopia's starving subjects recorded by an all-star Canadian cast. Although *There* lacks the pop-like quality of its American counterpart, *We Are the World*, it captured the emotional impact of the issue. In an interview with *Maclean's*, Adams explained his approach to writing the socially relevant material on his new album, songs like *Nation Son* and *Rememberance Day*: "I don't like politics being rammed down people's throats," he said. "But there's a negative way of bringing up issues and making people think."

Activism: His critics claim that Adams is merely jumping on pop's political bandwagon. But Adams brushes at the suggestion that his social conscience is a matter of image-making. All the songs for *Into the Fire*, he insists, are written before he was asked to join the tour for Amnesty. More convincingly, he turned down a lucrative offer to contribute only the soundtrack for the popular movie *Top Gun*, because he objected to the film's glorification of war. Adams has recently taken the conventional approach to dissent, sending a letter to the Vancouver Province to protest the presence of a fleet of U.S. nuclear warships in the city's harbor. In part, the letter said "Bring that Vancouver is a nuclear-free zone" although these words are rarely being cited on any anti-war status and was as result to the citizens of this city." A

hurry of letters in the paper from him, were critical of his newfound activism, swiftly followed.

Rebelliousness: Adams's opinions have also landed him squarely in the middle of a family disagreement. His grandfather, James, who served in both world wars, was morally repugnant like father, Conrad, who joined the diplomatically corps after serving as a major in Commonwealth military forces, is more hawkish in his views. But neither are antagonistic to Adams, the elder says that he chose to pursue rock 'n' roll—insteading to pursue the family's footsteps into the

19th-century chieftain of the Northwest America. His father-in-law of the last holidays against the white man in concert, with the roaring, extended solo of Adams's lead guitarist, Keith Scott, the song is war and haunting.

The traditions of a politized rock performer has a lineage at least as venerable as John Lennon's famous anti-Vietnam war poster, which read, "War is over... if you want it." Rock in the 1960s echoes the 1960s in transporting a steady stream of political messages. Superstar Bruce Springsteen sings songs of working-class pride and often dangles money to unions, community groups and veterans' organizations. Nor is Adams alone in singing about native rights. Among the most recent songs: *Native American*, by New Jersey rocker Little Steven as a duet with Springsteen, and *Shore Land*, by Canada's Bruce Cockburn, who is publicizing the problems of the Haida Indians over land reclamation in British Columbia's Queen Charlotte Islands.

Credibility: Yet for Adams, credibility is still a problem. Rolling Stone criticized his Indian song as "vague," while Vancouver Province rock critic Tom Harrison, who has followed Adams from his earliest days in music, asked whether advance word of *Into the Fire*'s political thrust created too much expectation. "The songs are not particularly profound," said Harrison. "It's going to take a lot more to attract adult interest."

That challenge is a strategic problem for Adams, now 27. His recent audiences still appear to consist mainly of young girls. Many pop idols have made their fortune from prepubescent fans, but both Adams and manager Allan know that such appeal is no further as puppy love. Allan commissioned a demographic survey which shows that Adams's fan constituency is 55-per-cent male and 45-per-cent female, in the 18-25 age bracket. Now he is concentrating on pushing his older's appeal to the upper end of that group.

Allan's first step was to team Adams up with Tina Turner—first in a singing record deal, *It's Only Love* on

the album *Rollout*, then on opening act of Turner's 1985 *Rainbow* tour. Offstage, Turner, then 46, lovingly referred to her short, box-headed assistant as "Dennis the Menace." Adams tried to avoid blushing. But so compatible was their working relationship that rumors quickly spread (singing then sexually). Adams took pains to squelch them. But there was no denying that it was a partnership seriously made in rock 'n' roll heaven, one that gave an additional jolt to two already-sounding careers.

Allan is also keen to note that Adams's rough good looks and beasty

presented serious of *Rollout*. And *Menace*, a single from the album, hit the No. 1 position on *Billboard* magazine's chart, a feat which no Canadian had accomplished since Anne Murray's 1978 ballad *Don't Leave Me This Way*. After *Rollout*, exclusively at Adams's label, A&M Records, began according Adams the status and treatment of a hot international property. With the simultaneous release of *Into the Fire* in 45 countries, Adams is no longer perceived as a North American recording artist, but as an international star. For his current album, A&M flew 50 influential rock writers and radio people

guitars and the recording studio that he had built in his basement, he spends little of his earnings, estimated at well over \$10 million. He is also pursuing a serious relationship with musician's daughter, 21-year-old Kim. Adams' oldest daughter of British film director Ken Russell, the next Adams when he was in London in 1984 shooting his *Jim* in *Jim* video. Before long the two were flying back and forth between his Vancouver house and her London flat.

Adams is reluctant about discussing his personal life—what little there is of it outside of the routines of touring that every album release brings. That because he is now on a tour that has him performing over 150 concerts to more than 1.5 million people before Dec. 6, Viki joins him periodically on the road—a fact that Adams makes little attempt to conceal from loyal female fans at his concerts.

Marriage: But Adams's new maturity has still not won him a sympathetic press. *Maclean's* Allen, whose own relationship with the press is sometimes exasperatingly abrasive, once complained in a music industry conference about the disparities between record sales and press coverage. Adams, said Allen, sold a "quiet five million" in the United States, while British rock star Peter Dinklage sold a "loud one million." To correct that, Allen last month invited journalists, record industry executives and various celebrities, including South Bay Briton, to a private champagne party at New Year's trendy Lansdowne Tavern, following the first of Adams's two sold-out concerts at New Year's Madison Square Garden.

But his critics say that Adams still has to get over of himself into an songwriting. The arena of young stars may be tough to follow has into midlife maturity. And despite his many achievements, he remains unsure of who he is or how he is perceived. As longtime Adams-watcher Tom Harrison puts it: "He's trying to make a transition, which is what you get when growing up in public." But the boy in the swasty T-shirt has a history of turning slogans into firm behavior.

—NICOLAS JENNINGS in Vancouver



Parent, Adam: growing up in public with the image of a teen idol



With Paul McCartney and Turner at last year's Prince's Trust show—joining pop's celebrity

appeal to both sexes. The female mostly brings a boyfriend, said Allen. "A female won't bring her boyfriend to see Duran Duran. A male still likes Adams." Best of all, from a marketing point of view, Adams's appeal is international. Said rock critic Harrison: "He's from Vancouver, but he's never been satisfied with being a Canadian."

In fact, before Adams was 15 his family lived in four different countries—Britain, Israel, Portugal and Austria. And although he claims to feel "very Canadian," Adams says that he has never thought of his music as having a national sound. "I never believed there was a border," he said, offering some advice for other Canadian artists trying to break into the American market (page 38). "I know that if I had a record that could be No. 1 in Vancouver, there was no reason that it couldn't be No. 1 in Seattle."

Still, few people expected the au-

thentic appeal to both sexes. The female mostly brings a boyfriend, said Allen. "A female won't bring her boyfriend to see Duran Duran. A male still likes Adams." Best of all, from a marketing point of view, Adams's appeal is international. Said rock critic Harrison: "He's from Vancouver, but he's never been satisfied with being a Canadian."

Serious: Whatever critics say about his maturity, *Into the Fire* is clearly the work of an adult. During the year that he took working on his material with Vallance, Adams for the first time found himself spending long stretches of time at his home in West Vancouver. Slowing down from the better-slepper pace of rock 'n' roll, he revels in the late West Coast after-party. Emily Carr or in late active indoor villages and tended his backyard rose garden.

Currently, he claims, he lives modestly. And except for a collection of

Seeking Pop's Promised Land

Canadian rock acts have been heading to the United States for years. *From Neil Young and The Band in the 1970s to Rush and Loverboy in the early 1980s. Now a new wave of talent is rolling southward to break into the world's most lucrative market in rock 'n' roll. The groups' strategies differ as much*

as their degrees of success, but key elements include a chance to play on an opening act on a big star's tour, a clever manager—and sheer luck. With 20 songs by Canadian artists now holding positions on the Billboard chart, Bryan Adams may soon have company. Some contenders

Rock and Hyde

Bob Rock and Paul Hyde know all too well the importance of a name. As leaders of the Paycock, the popular Vancouver punk band, they discovered that the name became more famous than their group's name—with its reference to the industry's bribery scandal of the 1950s and 1960s—too inflammatory. On one occasion, producers already considered a scheduled appearance on Dick Clark's *American Bandstand* television show because the word "paycock" alarmed them. Frustrated, the group adopted the name to Paul Hyde and the Paycock and brought it to producer David Foster to develop a more commercial sound. But it failed to attract fans, and A&R Records terminated their recording contract. This spring the band leaders reemerged as Rock and Hyde, with a new album on Capitol Records, *Chaser the Valence*. Their return to the tough sound and thought-provoking lyrics of their Paycock days has paid off: the first single, *Dirty Water*, peaked at a respectable No. 66 on the *Billboard* charts. Rock and Hyde are now headlining shows in Canada, while trying to get a foot in U.S. star's lane. But Hyde insists that "the American Dream is not the only thing in the world."



K. D. Lang

She wore heavy glasses, had cropped hair and came from Camrose, Alta. (population 375). And she claimed to be a reincarnation of country giant Patsy Cline. But in 1986, when her first single, *Husky Poem*, started winning airplay on national radio, Canada took notice of the country singer who calls herself K.D. (for Katherine Dawn) Lang. Now the United States is following suit. Lang boasts an available U.S. record contract with Sam Records—the same label that carries new wave bands The Pretenders and Talking Heads. She has appeared on *Rolling Stone* magazine and an interview, including *CMJ's* *More* and *Spin's* *Late Night with David Letterman*. Her new album, *Angel with a Locket*, has won rave reviews, varying on the breathless. Produced by respected rock guitarist Dave Edmunds, the album features Lang's version of the 1959 Lynn Anderson hit *Rose Garden*, which her record company has already chosen as her first single. Although she is currently riding high among rock fans, she insists that exposure in Nashville and other country music circles is critical to her. "I'm really interested in being part of that community," said Lang. "I want to bring country music to the forefront."

The Parachute Club

For years Toronto's Parachute Club has been drawing reviews that are the equivalent of a high school yearbook's "most likely to succeed." Praise from Canadian critics for such hit singles as *Rise Up and At the Feet of the Moon* has been steady—but year. *Nashtron's* called the band "misaligned, passionate and inventive"—and the two-member group has won almost every Canadian music award available. Despite this, the Club has still not broken into the U.S. market. Last year its members enlisted the support of U.S. singer John Oates, of the pop duo Hall & Oates, to produce their third album, *Swirl*. Victorino Oates, a 19-year veteran of Top 40 hits, took the band's trademark Caribbean beat and blended it with his own more mainstream style of blue-eyed soul. But the anticipated U.S. airplay and record sales never occurred. Now the Club has returned to a Canadian manager based in New York, Sandy Costaguan of The Big Music Management Co. and Costaguan. "To break an act in the United States is like finding a bank, but the bank is so big you need several weapons to get attention." A re-formed Parachute Club is now beginning work on a fourth album.



Portland Brothers

In 1964 after years of playing to drunken audiences in smoke-filled rooms, a Toronto bar band called Oliver Hecavade entered a radio-sponsored song contest—and won. Soon after the band drifted apart, but the creative forces behind the group, brothers Chris and G.P. Portland, had been encouraged enough by that break to press on. Each struck a second time. A 28-year veteran of the music industry, entrepreneur James Martin, encountered the two, now working as the Portland Brothers and living in Toronto, polished sound. He brought them to the attention of a major record company, Capitol Records. Their first album, *Electric House*, has all the makings of a runaway success. An upbeat collection of tight pop tunes, it contains the thrashing good-humored hit single *Don't City*—No. 28 last week on *Billboard*. Already, the brothers are winning favorable reviews in the American press and have just completed a two-month U.S. tour with the veteran English pop band The Moody Blues. Now the Portlands are hoping Americans celebrate their national holiday; they are adding to Memphis to play before an estimated 250,000 people at a Fourth of July celebration.

The Nylons

Canada's best-known cappella quartet, The Nylons, got its start as a party in Toronto in the late 1970s when four friends started singing along to a record. When the record stopped, they simply kept singing. Since the four—Marc Gosselin, Paul Gosselin, Claude Marotte and Amelie Babin—were taking their act to colleges and clubs there, in 1981 Toronto's *Adult Record* signed them to a contract. Because the group includes such classic rock hits as Bruce Springsteen's *Pine* and The Beatles' *Happy Together* in their repertoire, critics have nicknamed their sound "rock-cappella." With the release of their current album, *Nylons Together*, The Nylons are once again generating international recognition. American sales of more than 400,000 have been boosted by the single *Kiss My Goodbye*, which last week was No. 35 on the *Billboard* charts. In the past The Nylons have opened for The Power Station and Hall & Oates. Now headlining their own U.S. shows, last month they sang to a sold-out audience at New York City's Carnegie Hall. But their rise to fame has been a matter of patient work, according to Alvin vice-president of sales and marketing Lindsey Gilchrist, who added, "Developing international exposure is a long, arduous process. It just takes time."



Frozen Ghost

The brown-popper package had humble contents: a tape, made in a basement by an aspiring disc jockey. The parcel sat on the desk of rock band director Robert Roper for three weeks before he listened to it. When he did, he decided that he liked the performers' gritty sound. Still, he wondered about the background noise. As Arnold Lunn and Wolf Hanzel, who call themselves Frozen Ghost, explain it, that sound was the noise of their laundry churning next door when they made the recording. Despite these added rhythms, Roper offered them a record contract. It was Lunn and Hanzel's second bid for pop stardom. They had enjoyed a previous deal, with a band called Sheriff, until the group broke up. Then, in 1985 they formed Press Ghost, and this spring they released a self-titled album that has sold a promising 100,000 copies in the United States. Lunn and Hanzel have just completed a North American tour with British pop star Howard Jones, which put them in front of large audiences in Los Angeles and New York. Stud Lunn: "If you want to make a living in music five or 10 years down the road, you must break these records."



—BETH ATHERLEY in Toronto





Vallance emerging from the shadows after 10 years of partnership with Adams

At Work With A Wizard Of Song

When he is not on tour, Bryan Adams usually is found down in his wife's basement. It has become a routine but all-important pit stop for Canada's rock 'n' roll superstar. Adams makes the 35-minute drive from his home in West Vancouver across the Lions Gate Bridge to Vallance's home in a fashionable downtown neighborhood. There, sometimes for as long as 12 hours, he and Vallance refuel one of the most consistent hit machines in pop music. As composers of the more than 30 songs Adams has recorded, the Adams-Vallance team has a strong track record in the business.

Interestingly, their partnership is taking other artists to the top of the charts. Adams, the performing extrovert in the duo, has become probably the world's most recognizable Canadian musician. By contrast, the behind-the-scenes Vallance is almost unknown—except in the credits on his partner's records. And Vallance says that he likes it that way: "I have

freedom. I don't have people knocking on the door the way Bryan does."

That situation says he about to change. As the man behind the debut album of Canada's fastest-rising new group, Glass Tiger, and as songwriter to such stars as Anne Murray, Vallance, 36, is in interesting demand in his own right. In industry circles, his name now comes up without the Adams connection. And his own writing and production schedule is fully booked until the middle of 1993.

Vallance: In the past two months alone, Vallance completed a songwriting session with the veteran rock group Aerosmith, then produced a new song for the American band 38 Special. After wrapping up another writing stint with Glass Tiger—with whom he penned the 1986 hit "Don't Forget Me (When I'm Gone)"—Vallance flew to Toronto to finish moving a single for the new Canadian act The Partridge Brothers. For what remains of the year, Vallance will again be tinkering with knobs and dials to produce Glass Tiger's second album. He

expects to finish by Christmas—just in time to again Adams for their next songwriting session in January. Said Glass Tiger drummer Michael Hsman: "We worked hard with an. Very few people have his skills."

Engineer: Until recently, Vallance was a show business enigma. Earlier this year rock critic Peter Goldfarb spotted Vallance at an airport and, based on that encounter, produced a story about "possibly the biggest unknown in Canadian show business history." Vallance, still known, remains reluctant to give interviews about his private life—including his wife, Rachel Pincus, former singer with the Franco-Ontarian rock group Clave.

But more facts are known. Born in Cliffswick, B.C., Vallance began piano lessons at seven and studied cello at the University of British Columbia. Deciding that classical music would not pay, he switched to pop in 1975. Working under the name Rodney Hayes to conceal his stylistic change, he joined a rock band, Friars, and wrote much of its first album. At 25 he left the group—and by chance met a brush, aspiring 16-year-old rock vocalist named Bryan Adams in a Vancouver music store.

Inspiration: "It was literally a two-minute meeting," Vallance told *Maclean's*. "I had been looking for a singer and had no idea Bryan could also write. We wrote a song the very first day." With their partnership sealed, Vallance and Adams began turning out the basic three-chord rock songs suited to Adams's husky voice. Although some critics have labelled their efforts mechanical, others have marvelled at their consistency. The British music magazine *Sounds* placed the Adams-Vallance team atop a "best song-writer" award. "The secret to their success," says Vallance, "is hard work. He added, "The really great writers have always put in the hours."

Vallance's calm, pragmatic approach to "figuring it clearly a warranted backdrop" in Adams's more volatile style. With more than 100 compositions to their credit, including those recorded by Tina Turner, Roger Daltrey and Carly Simon, their partnership is gaining increasing respect—and a just reward. Adams estimated at more than \$4 million to date.

In Vallance's studio hangs a poster of John Lennon and Paul McCartney, for inspiration. Says Vallance: "Those guys were marvelous together. I believe they will eventually be seen as the rockers of the 21st century." And, standing in the shadow of his financial partner, Vallance, too, aspires to be a composer of classic pop.

—NICHOLAS BENNING in Toronto

PEOPLE

While pop star **Madonna's** career soared, her husband was sentenced to jail last week. Before starting a 16-city North American tour—her *Discover* album scheduled for July 4 in Toronto and July 5 and 6 in Montreal—she gave her triumphant concerts in Japan. And next month she will be starring in a new movie, *Who's That Girl?* In the meantime, her 25-month-old marriage to hot-tempered actor **Ryan Reynolds**



Madonna dangerously attracted to bad boys

is rumored to be headed for divorce court. To make matters worse, Penn, 36, removed a two-month jail sentence on June 28 for violating probation by driving recklessly and assaulting a movie extra. Said Madonna, 27, in *Support* issue: "I've attracted to bad boys because they're dangerous and they know how to treat good girls right."

One of the world's largest charitable institutions, the U.S.-based Rockefeller Foundation, has elected noted physician and researcher **John E. Evans** chairman of the board. The 57-year-old former University of Toronto president is the first Canadian to head the \$2.8-billion foundation. Evans is now chairman and chief executive officer of Allelix Inc., a Toronto biotechnology research and development firm, and recently conducted a study on the future direction of health care in Ontario. Evans said that he will continue to focus the foundation's work on international development. He added, "There is

evidence that non-governmental community organizations can make things happen."

Canadian and MTV album **Markus** (Shout Inc.) and his Toronto-Los Angeles concubine, practice. Says Shout, 37: "My wife and I realized we couldn't pretend it was any anymore—what we did as a children's couple didn't work with two adult children." As a result, he has sold his Toronto home and moved to Los Angeles. Now, the 1960s-born performer says that he is poised to take on more movie parts. His next screen role is in *Power Space*, a comedy produced by **Steven Spielberg**, to be released July 1. In it, Shout plays a grocery store clerk who is rejected by a male who was a ministerial test pilot who was to explore the dangers of a laboratory rabbit. Said Shout: "The script read like it had been written for me."

There was a surprise visitor at the opening June 20 of Canadian artist **Wesley Town's** three-month exhibition in London—the artist himself. The occasion marked the first time that Town has ever travelled beyond North America. The 60-year-old artist said that **Ray McMurtry's** longtime friend and now Canada's high commissioner in Britain—talked him into overruling a strong reluctance to travel by air. Said Town: "To be honest, I don't really like flying. On the flight over, I mentioned to one of the stewards that it was my first trip across the Big Ben, so they took me and a bunch of kids to the cockpit to see the moon and the stars—it was beautiful." He added, "But the rest of the time, it was like sitting inside a big vacuum cleaner."

Former musician **Cliff Adams**, who gave up the jet-set life of a pop star when he converted to Islam in 1971, is now educating his 10-year-old son as long as it treats him personally as an aberration. Adams, 40, now lives in a suburb of London, is leading the opposition to a proposed sex education curriculum which emphasizes that homosexuality

is normal and that gays should not be discriminated against. **Yusef Islam**—a convert to Islam—has sent a petition signed by representatives of 14 Muslim organizations to the local town council.



Shout's clerk rejected by mistake

of demanding that the plot be dropped. He said that the Islamic community is not against sex education, but he added, "Homosexuality is perverted, unnatural and unhealthy."

Although she stopped singing in 1982, **Barbara Alton** remains intimately linked with the opera world where she thrilled many audiences for more than two decades. After retiring from the stage, the 56-year-old Brooklyn-born Alton became full-time general director of the financially troubled New York City Opera. In her recent book, *Barbara Alton*, she describes how she restored the company to profitability by concentrating with both old and new works, keeping prices low and, in 1983, instituting surtitles—projecting the English translation of the words onto a screen above the stage—a technique developed by **Lothar Mann**, the general director of the Canadian Opera Company. Writer **Bill**: "It was accused of turning opera into a boring art form that anybody could enjoy. Well, better than that, it was a form that nobody could enjoy."

anybody could enjoy. Well, better than that, it was a form that nobody could enjoy."

—Edited by TYRONNE COE

Where The Colours Live.

We are blues, we live in seas and skies and shadows in the snow

We are reds, we live in sunsets and in fire

We are yellows, we live in ripened wheat, sunbleached hair and banks of daffodils

We are the best of colours and we live in Kodak film

*If you want all the best and brightest colours for your colour prints,
insist on Kodak film and get 'em where they live!*

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Canada at 120: futurehocks



Canada Day celebrations in Ottawa: new industries in the living room and robot sex in the bedrooms of the nation.

The 80 years since Canada celebrated its centennial in 1967 in some ways have been similar to the first two decades of Confederation. On Canada Day 1967, as on Dominion Day in 1867, the country bears the marks of 20 tumultuous years which, at times, have threatened its very survival but also have demonstrated its resilience. And now, as a century ago, Canadians are challenged by inept changes—already signalled at home and heralded abroad—which begin to foreshadow 20 years of transformation into a new century and toward drastically different ways of living.

On July 1, 1867, Canada marked the 20th anniversary of its founding since widespread doubts about its future

Since the union of four small eastern provinces, Canada had acquired three more provinces and vast reaches of territory in the West and the North. But in the same period, as a result of steady emigration to the United States, Canada's population had grown by only slightly more than one million to about 4.5 million. The young British dominion had—after political, social and financial distress—completed a sea-to-sea railway system. But the country was still suffering from the stark impact of a deep economic depression earlier in the 1860s.

Ottawa's efforts to negotiate free trade with the United States had not only been roundly rebuffed, but Washington was raising new tariff barriers

against Canadian products. There were separatist movements in several provinces. And in the wake of the 1868 North West Rebellion and the hanging of its leader, Louis Riel, the young country was wracked by racial, religious and regional disputes.

Although Canada embarked on its second 80 years in what historian Donald Creighton much later described as "the most dangerously critical period of its existence," the country was to achieve revolutionary progress in that period that set it on the road to becoming one of history's most advanced and prosperous nations. By the year 1967 extraordinary immigration had pushed the population toward seven million in nine provinces. The people

were prospering on a burgeoning grain trade and on new manufacturing industries that had more than doubled in value during the new century's first decade.

Now, on Canada's 120th anniversary, the majority of the country's 28.5 million people and 50 provinces are suffering the aftereffects of the depression of the early 1980s. Debates permit our regional disparities, relations with the United States and the future of Confederation. But no forecast by scholars who study the shape of things to come, Canada's present challenge in the next 20 years may well be in its capacity to adapt new technologies and adapt to the different living styles that they demand.

Ordinary Canadians were to stumble into one of those imaginary devices beloved of science fiction writers, the time warp, and emerge in the year 2067, they would find, says Robert Russell, a Toronto-based consultant who specializes in forecasting the future, a world like the present one in outward appearance but, "inside the shell, completely changed." In the Information Age of the 21st Century that Russell and many futurists foresee, manufacturing will be done almost entirely by machines and most Canadians will work—many of them from their own homes—for small firms in knowledge-intensive service industries. In this new century, women technologists will share power with men. And as the most hopeful visions of the future, people will be made freer and happier by the microelectronic revolution—and by increasingly versatile robots that will help with housekeeping, look after old people and even act as sexual partners in a world still reeling from the devastating impact of AIDS.

Students of the future also predict a world in which nuclear weapons will still exist—possibly for the purpose of preventing war—but in international police force will be needed to guard against a growing risk of terrorist attacks involving radioactive nuclear bombs. Nuclear trading blocs will compete internationally for economic supremacy, while tentative steps will be taken toward the development of a world government. But whether the forces shaping the future will bring into being a new utopian society or give rise to a high-tech

totalitarian nightmare is less clear. Russell, for one, says that he is convinced that the current transformation to a postindustrial society will both enrich and liberate humanity. But Michael Holmbeck, an Edmonton-based consultant, speculates that a darker outcome is possible. He calculates that the microtechnology and telecommunications that are setting the stage for a new economic order could create the basis for an improved democracy—but just as easily "you could have a Stalin sitting at the controls of all these computer networks controlling everything."

Futurists' forecasts often differ both in the way they imagine the gritty details of life in 2067, as well as in their broader outlooks. John Keith, a Toronto futurist, foresees a glowing future for Canada as an exporter of all kinds of services—down anywhere to communications systems. But he says that life is going to be increasingly "complex,

totalitarian Revolution that began more than two centuries ago. At the heart of the new revolution is the network and the world of electronically linked elements and intelligent machines that eventually will migrate manufacturing to robots in factories that won't need light or windows.

At the same time, because people can easily communicate electronically and vast amounts of information can be stored on computer discs, the need for large offices—and big bureaucracies—will disappear. Eventually, futurists predict, the microeconomic revolution will assert a fundamental and massive decentralizing force on society that will spell the end of both big business and big government. It will usher in an era of individuality and entrepreneurship based on knowledge-intensive service industries. The process is already well under way. "There has never been a period like this," noted Keith Wilds, an Ottawa-



Russell's book-tells future that "inside the shell, completely changed."

hectic, driver and runner." For his part, Frank Ogden, a consultant who runs his business from his 12-metre houseboat tied up in Vancouver's Coal Harbour, skillfully hails the advent of an era in which the risk-taking entrepreneurs of the Information Society will "walk on ground and dance with clouds." He warns that unless Canada and the United States stop trying to preserve doomed smokestack industries, Japan and the emerging industrial nations of the Pacific Rim will relegate North Americans to the status of "technological barbarians."

Many futurists agree that the world's industrialized economies are currently in transition to a postindustrial age that will have as profound an impact on human society as the Indus-

trial Revolution that began more than two centuries ago. At the heart of the new revolution is the network and the world of electronically linked elements and intelligent machines that eventually will migrate manufacturing to robots in factories that won't need light or windows.

Steepening social changes will inevitably flow from the postindustrial revolution, increasing individual freedom while fragmenting society and creating new challenges and stresses. "People will no longer be cogs in a great machine," said Russell. "We are moving toward a postindustrial person who works on a small scale with individual skills—who is creative and flexible and doesn't just start a job and keep on doing it until he retires." In the individualistic, highly educated society,

new values will emerge. "The people side of the equation is going to be more important," predicted Ogle. Some futurists, like Ogle, see the technological, economic and energy side as going to be less important. In the process, some Canadian institutions will be transformed. "We are predicting no unions by the year 2001," said Vancouver's Ogle, "because you can't organize companies with five or 10 employees."

One of the most dramatic differences in 2007 may be in the increasingly prominent role played by women in the workplace. Toronto futurist Kettle, for one, predicts that women will likely make up more than half of the Canadian workforce, up from about 50 per cent today. According to Kettle, that will be partly because the traditional male advantage of superior physical strength will mean little in the information Society. He adds that women possess more intuitive minds and may be better attuned to the new society. Added Ogle: "Men make decisions based on single-track thinking, their education and their experience. That is a distinct liability in the communications age. Women do it by their perception of the environment and their intuition—which they have developed to a far higher level than men."

Another markedly different feature of the year 2007 may be the increasingly ubiquitous role played in society by robots. Besides carrying out countless industrial and household tasks—from building cars to caring for the elderly—robotic jobs may be to help care for the estimated one in 10 Canadians who will be over the age of 70 in 2007. The great advantage of technically advanced, increasingly lifelike robots with sophisticated artificial intelligence, added Brass, is that "they can be programmed so they are really focused on you. They won't get impatient with you if you are old and starting to forget things."

In fact, some futurists say that robots may someday make ideal lovers in the bedroom of the post-coital, non-procreative. Russell envisions "an enormous industry" developing to provide computer-assisted and, eventually, re-

public sex. As an intermediate stage, Russell predicted the development of a "pleasure suit" with electronically controlled heat and pressure points that would stimulate the wearer while monitoring bodily reactions through a computerized biofeedback mechanism. "They say that with development of artificial intelligence and stimulating human bodies will progress rapidly enough to create androids—robots that look and seem fully human—by 2007. 'Well before that time,' added Ogle, who has two robots that can change his video features and nerve details, "some people will be marrying robots."



Ogle, with robots Naba and, right, Kikakuim: "be signed to your territory"

Think of the advantages you design, then to your fantasy and you program them to your stomach."

While some of the broad outlines of the future may seem clear, there is far less agreement over the economic future. Toronto's Kettle says that in the face of growing global competition, virtually all Canada's present major economic sectors—manufacturing, natural resources and agriculture—will dwindle in importance—and that by 2007 virtually everything Canadian one will be supported. But that should be more than offset, said Kettle, by the export of all kinds of services, ranging from health care and real estate to banking and transportation. Already, said Kettle, Canada's rapidly expanding service sector is pushing out the leading edge of the move to a post-industrial economy. And we are very good at exporting services."

Others express concern that the native ancestry of Canadian-developed technology may leave the country lagging. Ogle put part of the blame on Canada's educational system. "We are not even training the kids for today, let alone tomorrow. We are playing with bells and whistles, and our rivals are using laser technology. Unlike the Japanese or the Koreans, added Ottawa's economist White, Canadians "do not have a very strong sense of national vision—we are not well focused on what it is we want to do, especially together."

Against that, Russell predicts that increasingly in the future national economies will begin to give way to a global economic system. In his last book, *Winning the Future*, he envisaged a new economic order emerging in the first decade of the 21st century in which the frontiers of national economies would gradually be taken over by service corporations that lack economic or cultural roots in any single nation and are therefore genuinely global in character.

A more frightening version of world power is based on the prediction made to combat terrorism. Ottawa consultant, Simmonds, for one, said that when computer technology inevitably falls into the hands of terrorists, the United States and the Soviet Union may join in a global police action.

And to strengthen his campaign to regain power, he has enlisted the services of Melvin Belli—a well-known San Francisco-based lawyer. Belli's response, returning the rm. ministry to Bakker "would be like letting the fox back into the hen house."

The subtitled Belli says that the people's cause for high living and Bakker's financial management while he was rm. leader now threaten the church's chances for survival. As a result, he said that the organization, which has \$120 million worth of assets, including a satellite television system, had to file a petition for

RELIGION

TV's endless holy wars

In the beginning there was the fall from grace—Rev. Jim Bakker resigned as the head of a multi-million-dollar religious empire last March amid revelations that he had engaged in a one-night sexual encounter with a young church secretary in 1986. Then came sentences in the desert—as a chastened Bakker and his legal wife, Tammy Faye, began a self-imposed exile in the resort centre of Palm Springs, Calif. But the Bakkers escaped from their \$600,000 retreat earlier in June. And last week they introduced an attempt to regain control of the lucrative PTL television ministry (the initials stand for *Promise Land and People That Love*). In so doing, they announced that the war of words that broke out soon after Bakker turned over power to the current PTL chairman, Rev. Jerry Falwell, would continue.

Bakker opened last week's offensive against Falwell—whom he now accuses of sinking his ministry—with a fervent appeal for peace. Declared Bakker: "For the name of Christ I feel this so-called holy war has to come to an end." At the same time, however, he issued what amounted to a call to arms to Bakker loyalists among the 800,000-member ministry by proposing that PTL supporters be allowed to vote in a leadership referendum. And to strengthen his campaign to regain power, he has enlisted the services of Melvin Belli—a well-known San Francisco-based lawyer. Belli's response, returning the rm. ministry to Bakker "would be like letting the fox back into the hen house."

The subtitled Belli says that the people's cause for high living and Bakker's financial management while he was rm. leader now threaten the church's chances for survival. As a result, he said that the organization, which has \$120 million worth of assets, including a satellite television system, had to file a petition for

bankruptcy in a federal court in South Carolina earlier this month. For his part, Bakker cheerfully acknowledges that he and his wife enjoy the good life. Said Bakker: "We preach prosperity. We preach abundant life." Still, he denied that he had conspired any serious financial wrongdoing during the 13 years that he presided over PTL. And last week he offered proof that he and his wife placed the health of the ailing PTL above material gain—by promising to vacate a multi-million-dollar mansion in Tapa City, S.C., within several weeks. The couple has occupied the so-called palace since they left California on June 18.

Still, they are going to another well-appointed home—a residence in Galtburg, Tenn., that is owned by Rev.

Barred from the church altar

She says that she likes working, swimming and playing cards. And until last month 31-year-old Sandra Bernier also enjoyed being an altar girl at St. Paul's parish church in downtown Toronto. "Sometimes the women are nervous and you feel awkward," she said. "But when you're an altar girl, you have to pay attention." Sandra said that she had been looking forward to the special mass held on June 24 to celebrate the 100th anniversary, presided over by Emmett Cardinal Caron, Archbishop of Toronto. But a week and a half before the service Roman Catholic Church officials declared that Sandra and her daughter, the girl would not be allowed to serve at the mass because of a regulation that prohibits women from doing so.

Sandra's mother, Suzanne, launched a publicity campaign that drew national attention to Sandra's plight and provoked accusations of sexual discrimination on the part of the church. Altar girls routinely serve at Catholic churches across the country, and many theologians were amazed that the church acted in a homophobic manner—a regulation widely regarded as a minor matter. Declared Rev. Francis Morrissey, pres-

ident of women here at St. Paul's University in Ottawa: "It has put the church in a bad light and forced people to take a stand on something growing into an accepted custom."

Canon law was revised in 1982 to allow women to participate in church functions involving some—such as giving communion and witnessing marriages—that Morrissey said "are far more important than serving at an altar." But because of an amendment, he said, the regulation prohibiting women from serving at mass "clipped by." Officials felt that that had to make it for St. Paul's celebration mass, he added, or risk the prospect of "openly flouting the law."

But Suzanne Bernier says that she has never seen such a law. "If there is something in the canon law about this, where is it?" she asked. "It's not in the canon law." But according to Morrissey, Bernier may never get the chance to do so. He said that the likely outcome of the altar-girl controversy is that the Canadian bishops will send a formal petition to the Vatican requesting that the above restriction be removed.

—MAURICE MERVIN in Toronto



Bernier's controversy

Short, sassy, sexy and stylish

They're short, sassy—and coming back in style. For the first time since the 1960s the return of the miniskirt may force women to confront such potentially awkward situations as climbing into a car and picking up dropped coats from the

police editor Helen Gurley Brown, for one. At 65, Brown frequently wears skirts that stop three inches above the knee. And she and other influential fashion arbiters are predicting that short hemlines will be one of the fall season's biggest hits.

For one thing, many career women say that, although shorter skirts may be far less casual wear, they are clearly out of place in a business environment. Declared Toronto advertising executive Ellen Bevan, 37: "As a woman in business, I want to be remembered for the quality of my work, not the skirt or dress I had on that day." And the short look is also encountering resistance from some fashion experts. Alan Miller, publisher of the New York City-based trade magazine *Fashion Network Report*, said that the new, abbreviated styles are "indecent and uncomfortable." Added Miller: "I'd like to see Calvin Klein wearing boxer shorts in the middle of a New York January." Still, many U.S. and Canadian stores have ordered stocks of short skirts for the fall season in hopes of a major comeback revival. Declared a recent ad for Bloomingdale's, the trendsetting New York department store: "Never once to finish a leg in vixen, we applied the outright appeal of a hemline above the knee."

In Canada some stores report that skirts are selling well. In Ottawa, Christine Shakin, the owner of *Jas Gawronski's*—a boutique that accents widely travelled women around its clientele—reports that skirts cut two inches above the knee are among her most popular items. Said Shakin, who advises her customers to wear opaque stockings with the skimpiest garments: "Once you're here to Europe and you see what's going on, you feel like you're 60 years old with a long skirt."

The modern man is much more tactile than their fussy 19th-century predecessors, according to such observers as Thomas Huxton, the editor of the Toronto-based fashion magazine *Fleur*. Said Huxton, 30, who adds that she wears skirts up to three inches above the knee because they make her feel more alive: "A lot of women get in a cat-paw bag when they think about miniskirts—they remember thigh-high, bright purple hot pants. But now it's short skirts, not awareness, done in



Victrola's style: dark stockings



Stock look more colorful than 1960s

wool flannel, tweeds and tulle. And they can be very professional worn with long jackets, crisp shirts and dark hose."

Still, some women say that the new skirts turn their wearers into sex objects—and at the same time severely restrict their freedom of movement because the hemlines can ride up to indecorous heights. Other women add that they are unlikely to wear skirts because they consider the new style to be unfashionable. Said Frances Harley, a 23-year-old Vancouver commercial artist: "I have these amazingly sexy legs from the side, but my knees aren't straight." Added Toronto's Bevan: "Miniskirts aren't as sexy as longer skirts. It's much more alluring if there's some mystery, not a complete show and tell."

Despite those objections, such designers as Montreal's Henry Faras say that they are simply responding to customer demand by lifting hem lengths. He is the co-owner of *Parachute*, an internationally acclaimed design firm—and he notes that the company's miniskirts with retail prices ranging from \$60 to \$200 are selling well. Declared the 32-year-old designer: "Women are more fit today. They have spent a lot of money and time getting into shape, and they want to show it off." Added another leading designer, Toronto-based Alfred Sung: "Fashion changes. When anything new comes out, there is always some resistance, then your eye gets used to the new proportions."

Some men women say that they enjoy the attention they get in their new outfits. Declared Aileen Harris, a 20-year-old Montreal housewife who wears never-miniskirts: "If I'm walking down a busy street in a miniskirt, I get noticed more than if I'm wearing a long skirt." Added Harris: "If I'm

max-hairing, I'll wear a miniskirt." Women will still have a wide range of hemline options to choose from this fall. But the clothes in the display windows of fashionable shops across the country—from a pale pink leather skirt selling for \$79 at the Leather Al-



Attention getter: 'I'm max-hairing, I'll wear a miniskirt'

lie in Dartmouth, N.S., to a \$255 denim item with busy ruffles at Vancouver's *Michelle's Boutique*—indicate that the long look will dominate the scene on Canadian streets.

—ANNE STRECHY with correspondents' reports



The return of the leggy look: 'Miniskirts are God's way of reminding you that you're not 17'

ground—without embarrassment. Design houses from Paris-based Chanel to New York City's Calvin Klein and Canada's *Parachute* and Alfred Sung are lifting hemlines—with the enthusiastic endorsement of *Com-*

But in Canada, many women have greeted that prospect with dismay. Declared Kain Poole, 38, the publisher for the Vancouver *Playmate*: "I think miniskirts are God's way of reminding you that you're not 17."

because they make her feel more alive: "A lot of women get in a cat-paw bag when they think about miniskirts—they remember thigh-high, bright purple hot pants. But now it's short skirts, not awareness, done in



Kesler: a controversial acquittal and police concern over guns in the community

LAW

Fear, arms and a verdict

Seven Kesler was back behind the counter of his son's drugstore on Calgary's 33rd Avenue S.W. late last week—only a few metres from the spot where, on Nov. 8, he killed would-be robber Timothy Smith. On June 30 an Alberta Court of Queen's Bench jury of 10 men and two women found the 41-year-old storekeeper not guilty of a second-degree murder charge—after spending 12 hours deliberating his fate. An elated Kesler reacted to the decision by shouting a clenched fist into the air, then he turned to embrace his daughters Marlene, 15, and Patricia, 11. They and his wife, Mary, were present in the store during the armed robbery attempt. And in summing up the case, defence lawyer James Galt successfully argued that the slightly built, Tagalog immigrant had fired the shotgun blast in an attempt to arrest the robber and that he had not intended to kill Smith. Declared Galt: "He is not some vigilante or fanatic. He is rather a decent man who loves his family very much."

Calgary residents who received more than \$37,000 to pay his legal expenses clearly share that view. But some police officials have expressed concern that other store owners might emulate Kesler and take the law into their own hands. Declared Calgary Police Sgt. Leonard Riley: "If we persons armthemselves, then the next one will, and pretty soon you will end up with

an armed community." Added Donald Smith, the brother of the 27-year-old victim: "I don't think they realize that what they've done is to give store owners the right to start shooting at people—and one of these days the store owner is going to shoot an innocent bystander."

Galt, for one, rejects that view—and he added that there was no comparison between his client's situation and a case that formed on the use and threat of deadly force in self-defence. On June 25, while the 34-day Calgary trial was still in progress, a New York City jury acquitted Bernhard Goetz of attempted murder. Police had that charge after a December, 1984, shooting incident in which the 29-year-old electrical engineer wounded four young black men as a crowded subway car after they had approached him, and asked for \$5.

In contrast, Galt noted that the Calgary shooting had occurred during the third armed robbery attempt on Kesler's store in less than seven months. Declared Galt: "It's the facts of this case that the jury heard, and they send us a message except that this man was justified in what he did." But as he regained his freedom, Kesler refused to answer the key question that remained after his trial: whether he would still keep a gun in his store.

—MALCOLM GRAY with JUDITH BARNETT in Calgary

Crackdown on defaulters

Of all Ontario residents—most of them men—who must pay support for their children or former partners, provincial government statistics show that up to 80 per cent range on their obligations to some degree. Their accumulated debt, according to the most recent figures, has topped \$40 million, money that has never reached thousands of separated and divorced spouses in the province. Traditionally, the victims of these defaulters have had to seek compensation, most often through the courts. But that is a time-consuming and costly process that has led thousands of women simply to give up trying to obtain their money. This week, however, Ontario will join three other provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—in automatically pursuing support-payment defaulters. Declared Toronto family lawyer Carole Curtis: "That \$200 or \$300 a month extra in payments will mean so much—summer camp for the children, shoes to qualify for the track team."

Under the new Support and Custody Orders Enforcement Act, which will take effect on July 1, nine offices across the province will receive and process all court orders that require support payments. In the past, former partners had to initiate warning letters and phone calls and, in some instances, seek court-imposed wage garnishments and jail sentences against delinquents. Now, the government will use those and other methods to enforce support-payment orders. Declared Gail Taylor, director of the Ontario program: "We are taking the burden on our shoulders."

Taylor protests that the program, which will employ 164 people, will handle 70,000 requests for enforcement of support payments in its first year. And she noted that federal legislation that will take effect by September will also make it easier for enforcement officials in Ontario and other provinces to trace—and if necessary prosecute—defaulters who have moved to other parts of Canada. That is because provincial officials will be allowed access to information in federal files such as social insurance and tax returns. Declared Linda Silver Dransoff, a Toronto-based lawyer, columnist and author of the 1985 book *Every Woman's Guide to the Law*—and an advocate of such reform: "This is great news for women. It means new hope—and new money."

—JULIA BENNETT in Toronto

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APT

MBAs European-style

acknowledged as the best—and toughest—of a new breed of European management schools. To be eligible for the MBA program—which costs from \$21,500 to \$32,500 for those sponsored by companies—applicants must first demonstrate fluency in both English and French. Students perform most

Some companies are gradually recognizing the need for executives who are not tied to the American way of business

then half the work is groups of six, each person "as inconspicuous as possible in language, educational background and nationality" with the others in the group, according to MORAN's director of public affairs, Jean-Pierre Salameh. Added Salameh: "We try to create a situation that is as close to the reality of an international business

environment as possible, where a manager has to reach consensus with people who are culturally opposite from him."

Initial DISSENT was modelled on the case study approach used at Harvard, but the motivation is starting to replace the U.S. course materials with European case studies. Among the efforts, school's Canadian alumni are Energy Minister Marcel Masse and Paul Desmarais Jr., vice-president of Montreal-based Power Corp. of Canada. And many of the 25 Canadians enrolled this year say that they chose DISSENT because of its international approach to business. And student Chris Hansen, 22, of Edmonton: "I've had to learn to find the common denominator between the diverse nationalities and

Since INSEAD's founding, other European business schools have become well-established in Europe. Among them, The International Management Development Institute in Lausanne and the International Management Institute in Geneva. Their success is an indication that some consensus on both sides of the Atlantic are recognizing the need for executives who are trained in the American way of business.

—NICK UNDERWOOD with
BRUCE JANSSEN in Rome

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There, assembled from private collections and from items currently on sale at the firm's store on Manhattan's fashionable Fifth Avenue, were 48 pieces, including *Knoahbier*—an eight-inch sterling silver model of King Arthur's sword sheathed in a block of cut crystal. Former president Richard Nixon kept one on his desk during his term in office. And the exhibition underlines the fact that Houston's work is a thriving union of art and commerce—collectors can still buy identical versions of *Knoahbier* for \$3,800. Houston's latest Sweden creations—a limited edition of 50 pieces titled *Elements of Abstraction*—will sell for \$15,000 each.

Houston can also take credit for helping artists in Canada's Rastara Arctic achieve similar recognition. During a lengthy association with Inuit carvers on West Baffin Island from 1948 to 1965, Houston showed them how to use paper and paint to make prints from stone carvings. Then he worked to foster the growth in popu-

larity of their crafts among art dealers and collectors in the south—and at the same time helped the native artists obtain fair prices for their creations.

Houston received the Order of Canada in 1973 for his work with the Inuit, and his step in the Paz North has clearly shaped many of the objects he designs for Sweden. Among them are carved crystal pieces bearing the titles *Ice Runner* and *Arctic Fisherman*, works that depict Inuit in pursuit of



Trout and fly: a successful union of art and commerce

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—MALCOLM GRAY with GILA MARGANO in New York City

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FROM
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PICTURES**

JUNE

A comedy about a typical family and the unusual house guest who changes all their lives

HARRY and the HENDERSONS
John Lithgow, Kevin Peter Hall, Melinda Dillon, David Suchet, Joshua Ruddy, Don Ameche, Laraine Kazan

JUNE

A contemporary action comedy of cops and snobs

DRAGNET
DAN AYKROYD • TOM HULKS
CHRISTOPHER PLUMMER
HARRY MORAN
DARREY COLEMAN
directed by TOM MANKIEWICZ

JULY

The time it's gonna

JAWS THE REVENGE
Lorraine Gary, Lance Guest, Mara Van Praeger, Karen Young and MICHAEL GALE
directed by Joseph Sargent

JULY

NORTHSHORE



Blunt scanning secret files and indulging in sexual encounters with young men

BOOKS

The treacherous knight

CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE
By Barrie Penrose and Simon Freeman
(Collins, 344 pages, £19.95)

Anthony Blunt was a man of profound contradictions: a British establishment figure who was a sexual deviant, a conservative by temperament who was an active Marxist; a royalist who passed secrets to the Soviet Union. Known for his art history scholarship, Blunt was later investigated by the British secret service, which exposed not only his Communist associations but his treachery in giving Moscow information about the secret structure of Britain's counterintelligence unit MI6. In *Conspiracy of Silence*, coauthors Barrie Penrose and Simon Freeman offer a readable, although not particularly revealing, account of a paradoxical man who lived at the border of Britain's cultural life.

Blunt was the youngest of three children, and his mother's favorite. His well-connected parents kept a leather-bound collection of their royal correspondence as prominent display. A top student at Marlborough College, Blunt studied at Cambridge in 1936, where he joined the rightist Apostles club and later London's Bloomsbury group of writers and philosophers. Like others in those circles, Blunt believed that only Stalin would stand up to Hitler's fascism. But he went further than most, agreeing to work for the Soviets and recruit agents for them.

Despite that association, he had little trouble joining the British secret service during the Second World War. After the war, he formally severed his red ties but continued to maintain Communist friendships and contacts. During the 1950s and 1960s, the tall, elegant Blunt swept through sherry parties and seminars in the Courtland Institute, the University of London's centre for art history. Few suspected the other side of the man, the one who scanned secret files and indulged in night in encounters with young men in public washrooms.

When British intelligence confirmed Blunt's Soviet connections in 1964, it offered him a deal. Blunt asked, kept his position at the Courtland and continued to charm his friends at Buckingham Palace. That conspiracy of silence held for 10 years. But by 1976, allegations about his past had surfaced in the press, forcing him to make a public statement. Although he lost his knighthood, he continued to write art history right up until a heart attack killed him in 1983.

Penrose and Freeman conducted extensive interviews with Blunt's friends and associates. But their final portrait is confused. Preoccupied with Blunt's homosexual escapades, the authors never make clear Blunt's role—or his significance—as a spy. In the end, their fascinating subject remains an enigma.

—PAUL RUSSELL

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HAMMER

By Armand Hammer with Neil Lyndon
(General Publishing, \$44 paper, \$12.95)

The memoirs of business tycoons are usually commercial success—when the subjects use their everyday business shrewdness to engage

professional writing help. *Armand: An Autobiography*, Chrysler Corp. chairman Lee Iacocca's 1984 autobiography, co-written by Canadian William Novak, made the best-seller lists for more than a year. This year's hit is likely to be *Armand*, the epic life-story-biopic of Dr. Armand Hammer, 80-year-old Rus-

sian art collector, communist sympathizer and chairman of the gigantic Occidental Petroleum Corp. (Oxy).

As told to Neil Lyndon, the tale spans decades and continents, drifting between soap in everything from Russian lead pencils to Kentucky bourbon. The rich and famous—from Leon Trotsky to Mikhail Gorbachev, from King Faisal of Egypt to Britain's Prince Charles, from Henry Ford to J. Paul Getty—filter the book as though it were a hard-core edition of *People* magazine.

A wealthy American-born medical doctor and the son of a founding member of the American Communist Party, Hammer first went to the Soviet Union in 1921 to fight famine and stayed for nine years to make a fortune exchanging western products for Soviet raw materials and objects of art. The memoirs show an early decision to arrange financing for shipments of U.S. grain to the starving masses of postrevolutionary Russia led to a private alliance with Lenin—which Hammer parlayed into huge Soviet business commissions.

Hammer portrays Lenin as a fearless and defeated leader, disillusioned with Communism, working tirelessly to convert the Soviet Union to state socialism when he died in 1924. Another acquaintance was President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whom Hammer admired so much that he purchased and refurbished the Roosevelt family summer home at Campobello, N.B., later ceding the property to the U.S. and Canadian governments as an international park.

Hammer was adept at turning a dollar—or turning a ruble into a dollar. He made successive fortunes as an amazing number of fields: pharmaceuticals, Soviet minerals, Ford tractors, antiquities, distilling, cattle and broadcasting. Explaining his success, he says, "One thing led to another." He also acknowledges his luck. In 1956 he invested a mere \$60,000 in the then-new Oxy—a company that, fueled by discoveries of new oilfields in Libya and the North Sea, had gross revenues of approximately \$60 billion by 1980.

Despite his advanced years, Hammer continues to work hard and think big. Last year he played important roles in routing American doctors to Moscow to help deal with the aftermath of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and in reuniting U.S. journalist Nicholas Kristoff following his arrest by Soviet authorities on espionage charges. Now, he writes, he lives in hope of an improvement in East-West relations. Reading Hammer's version of his life leaves the strong impression that an individual with energy and imagination could just bring that goal closer to reality.

—ROBERT NELLIS



Malay with No Further Comment: aggressive machismo, stuffed with commentary

ART

Magical mystery tank

It is ostentatious, the enormous bulk of a tank, is topped by what resembles a missile pointing menacingly skyward. But the object is clearly something other than a killing machine. For one thing, it is painted red and blue, with black-and-white figures on the sides, and draped in a rainbow-hued tarpaulin. For another, its guardhouse—standing nearby—is a bearded, long-haired man in wire-rimmed glasses and overalls—artist Rod Malay, 44. His creation, titled *No Further Comment*, is a work of sculpture fabricated from plywood, glass, fibre and paper maché. Since leaving its construction site on a field in central Nova Scotia two months ago, the exhibit has—with Canada Council support—been displayed in half a dozen centres in illustrious Canada.

This week it settles into a five-day stay on Octave's Victoria Island, opposite Parliament Hill. The tank is a visual assault on what Malay views as modern man's unwillingness to confront his own experience. Says Malay, "We've lost the will to stand up and speak out."

The tone of an old tankman, Malay's work is a marvel of cheerfully contradictory messages. Despite the aggressive machismo of its exterior and the *No Further Comment* disclaimer of its name, it is stuffed with commentary. Inside are a series of paper maché tableaux, ranging from the crudely striven image of humanized rats hypnotized by a television to the layered metaphors of a chrysalis whose serene gloss, modelled on body parts, reflect mankind at odds with nature.

Malay has also added 3-D images that deal in turn with themes of conception, childhood, military glory, art and conformity. And he concludes with a whimsical sculpture of a sprawling Heinstein Says Malay, cryptically "It's the story of life from conception to the now."

Reaction at the tank's four stops in Halifax, Fredericton and Moncton has been mixed. "Weird," was all one anonymous visitor wrote in the book Malay leaves by the entrance for comments. For his part, Malay says that he is satisfied if "art moves people," whatever their reaction.

Malay, a graduate of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, began work on *No Further Comment* in 1984, supported largely by a \$14,108 grant from the Canada Council, as well as by contributions from friends and the occasional free meal at his mother's.

After Ottawa, the tank called art takes to the road, with stops planned in Toronto, Thunder Bay, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver. After that, says Malay, "I'd love to get an invitation from Hansen or the United States."

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—CHRIS WOOD in Halifax

The end of Fulford's era

In 1970, *Saturday Night* editor Robert Fulford passed R. K. Sandwell, the magazine's editor from 1932 to 1951, for achieving "the literary editor at some time or another doesn't bleed," he wrote [the publication] satirically his own, stamped it with his own personality, then made it the authentic voice of a distinct class. That class was the liberal elite of English-speaking Canada. So, too, did Fulford, 55, who resigned last week after 19 years as editor of the country's oldest magazine, now celebrating its centennial year. His resignation followed the purchase of *Saturday Night* a week earlier by publisher Conrad Black.

The magazine's audience has been steadily dropping since 1960 for editorial excellence. In 1974 it suspended publication briefly until it was resurrected by an outpouring of subscriber support. But readers who admired its literary analysis and reporting of political and cultural trends were always more loyal than its readers. Circulation climbed 30 per cent to 125,000 in the past seven years while it was owned by Norman Webster, editor-in-chief of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*.

Fulford, who achieved eminence as a literary spokesman for the political right, resigned, he told that *Globe and Mail*, the new owner, would not give him editorial autonomy. On 1986, he was one of five staff writers and editors who left *Maclean's*, changing management interference. He is expected to spend much of his *Saturday Night* through July, and in the fall he and his wife, Geraldine Sherman, a call executive, are scheduled to spend several months in Japan on twin foundation grants. No announcement about his future is likely until after that.

Black has been obliged to name a new editor in two weeks, and none chosen yet that Margaret White, 38, editor of *The Globe and Mail's* report on *Business Magazine* (in which Black writes a column) could be Fulford's successor. Another possible candidate is John Fraser, 43, the *Globe's* European correspondent. Fraser has already succeeded Fulford in print in his 1986 book, *Writing This*, he described Fulford as "the best journalist in the land (and one who) to my mind represents our best side, both in as and to anyone else in the world who comes to take notice."

—GEOFFREY FETTERLING in Toronto

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King of the dance floor

In his top hat, white tie and tails, Paul Astaire was the epitome of the gentleman dancer, resourceful, fun, attentive, self-effacing—and utterly masculine. He not only made dancing look easy—he made it look like a pre-eminence of elegant mischief. His dancing partners—including Ginger Rogers, Rita Hayworth and Cyd Charisse—were fitted themselves in a swan. Off the dance floor, he was glib and gangly to look at. “Can’t act. Can’t sing. Building. Can dance a little,” was the sophisticated verdict passed by a film studio executive after seeing an Astaire screen test. But by the mid-1930s Astaire and Rogers were the Depression’s biggest box-office attractions. When Astaire, 88, died last week of pneumonia in a Los Angeles hospital, the world mourned the passing of a man who was arguably the dancer of the century.

Born Frederick Austerlitz in Galesburg, Neb., Astaire’s career walked through six decades. Before the movies, he won early fame on the New York stage with his sister and partner, Adelle. He found the movie musical in its infancy and, by the sheer magnificence of his on-screen image, aligned the direction it would take: streamlined, unpretentious and fantastic. In *The Band Wagon* (1935), he danced in the dark in Central Park with Cyd Charisse. And in *Rogers Swinging* (1936) he danced on the ceiling.

But it was with Rogers, his partner on 10 Hollywood films, that Astaire made his real mark. He danced the early movies past in review like a series of glittering jewels. *Flying Down to Rio* (1933), *The Gay Divorcee* (1934), *Top Hat* (1935), *Flying the Flag over East* and *Swing Time* (1936), *Shall We Dance?* (1937) and *Carefree* (1938). The Depression-era message could be found in the lyrics of their background songs: “There may be trouble ahead. But while there’s moonlight, moon, and love and romance/Let’s face the music and dance.”

Later, Astaire swept women including Judy Garland (*Meet Me in St. Louis*) and Audrey Hepburn (*Breakfast at Tiffany’s*) off their feet, often taking on more arduous roles such as the unhappy



Hayworth, Astaire: saved swags and turns

scornful in *On the Beach* (1959) and a widower in *The Towering Inferno* (1974). For that part, Astaire won his only Oscar nomination. (He received an honorary Oscar in 1949 and the American Film Institute’s Life Achievement Award in 1991.) In private life, he was by nature an enormous, happily married to one woman, Phyllis Baker Potter, until her death in 1984, he married his second wife, Betsy, seven years ago and lived quietly in a Beverly Hills mansion.

But what audiences will remember and treasure is the dance—those velvet sweeps and turns. Perhaps the man who best captured Astaire’s special magic was comedian Robert Coover in his sweet look *A Night at the Movies. Or, You Must Remember This*. “He takes the stick under his arm, straightens his white tie, loosens off his tails... He looks at his feet; they are quiet at last. He grins at them, and shrugs, waxes his hips. In the heavy silence the will never, never change, he doffs his hat and takes his solitary bow.”

—LAWRENCE OTTOLETTI
New York

How sweet it was

As the loudmouthed, nosediver Ralph Kramden in the 1950-1966 television comedy series *The Huckleberry Hound*, returned, oddly graced by *Shirley Temple*’s young-est daughter, the biggest double take lets a wonder of comic timing. On that show, he transformed such outrageous lines as “You’re going to the moon, Alvin!” into cultural artifacts. Millions of North Americans laughed at his other characteristics: his *the bartender*, *The Four Seasons* and *swinging*, state’s *Reginald van Glessien*. But last week, at his home in Tarrytown, N.Y., the hard-drinking, heavy-smoking comedian’s high life ended. The Great One died of cancer at 71.

Born Herbert John Glessien

son in Brooklyn in 1916, he was eight years old when his insurance-seller father disappeared in 1926, with only a Grade 1 education, the young Glessien found work as a Manhattan nightclub comedian. Movie producer Jack Warner saw his act and took him to Hollywood to play bit parts in popular films. His biggest break came four years after the advent of commercial television. In 1956, after becoming a star of the now-defunct *Domest. Network*, CBS gave him his own variety show, which featured the first *Huckleberry Hound* sketches. The series began three years later and lasted for only one season, but its reruns have been a TV staple ever since.

Glessien hosted TV variety

shows from 1958 to 1959 and from 1961 to 1970. He also won a *Three Award* for his role in the 1958 Broadway musical *Take Me Along* and an Oscar nomination for his performance as pool shark *Hercules Poirot* in *The Pink Panther* (1963). Other media include *Reginald van Glessien* (1962) and *The Top* (1967). In later years, he sometimes recalled as a comedian he had as just another comedian. “I went out with 30 suits in my pocket and never asked me where I was going. I told him I was going to the big time.” Unlike the luckless salesman he played on *The Huckleberry Hound*, Glessien got what he wanted.

—PAMELA YOUNG in Boston



Ermer, Katrik (above), pure madness and a profound sense of alienation

FILMS: BRIEF ENCOUNTERS

FULL METAL JACKET
Directed by Stanley Kubrick

Stanley Kubrick’s violent antiwar treatise, *Full Metal Jacket*, opens with a scene that is both comic and unsettling: one Marine recruits is repeatedly having his head shaved. Then, at the back of drill sergeant Hartman (Lee Remick), basic training begins—a process of utter humiliation. Tagged with nicknames like “Joker” and “Gomer Pyle,” the recruits are reduced to nothing, then refashioned into hardened killers. At one point Hartman orders each man to give his rifle a girl’s name, and to sleep with it. It is his “best friend.” During another barracks life lesson, “Your rifle is only a tool. It is the hand heart that kills.” The early scenes of *Full Metal Jacket* are as brutal as anything Kubrick has done, from *Poetic of Glory* to *Dr. Strangelove*. But the film finds its most potent rounds before the Vietnam scenes, set during the 1968 Tet Offensive, once begun.

Joker (Matthew Moden), the narrator, goes to Vietnam to serve as a combat journalist, accompanying troops into battle. At boot camp, he takes the kid, aptly Pyle (Vincent D'Onofrio) under his wing. But Pyle, a gentle giant, keeps hanging over the standard issue. In a traditional army disciplinary trick, Hartman punishes all the recruits for Pyle's incompetence. Reven-

ment holds, and one night the other trainees hold Pyle down and beat him with bars of soap wrapped in their towels. Later, Joker finds Pyle in the latrine, bawling that he has just loaded his gun with a full metal jacket—or live magazine. The scene in that latrine, a moment of pure madness, has astounding power.

The script, by Kubrick, Michael Herr and Guston Hasford, from Hasford's novel *The Short Timers*, is filled with a dark, searing humor. “Inside every man,” says one soldier, “is an identity can trying to get out.” When a journalist suggests to the soldier known as Animal Mother (Adam Baldwin) that he might be fighting for freedom, the blood-thirsty Animal scoffs with nihilistic “Freedom? Hey, it's a slaughterhouse.”

The film is also an inventory of Vietnam War movie clichés, from the ultimate saturation (scenes of Phoenix) to the shots of helicopters dancing in a swirl of smoke, to the scene of a young man (Apostrophe Now) it says nothing new about war because there is nothing new to say war in the biggest cliché of all. Vietnam is everything—at times even magnificent—at will provide a profound sense of alienation. Kubrick has made a film devoid of comfort. And a half of bullets and blowing flames, *Full Metal Jacket* offers no sanctuary.

—LAWRENCE OTTOLETTI

WITHINAL and I
Directed by Bruce Robinson

A chronicle of London in 1669, *Withinal* and I takes place at the last gasp of a decade that nearly perished itself in death. Nihilism has already arrived. Says one drug dealer: “They're selling kipple wags in Woolworth's, man.” The script, written with and by Bruce Robinson (*The Killing Fields*), who also makes his directing debut, focuses on two unemployed actors, Withal (Richard E. Grant) and Marswell (Paul McGann). Sharing a killy cold-water flat, the two are “drifting into the area of the snow.” As Withal suggests: As a last stab at seeking mental health, the actors take a curative visit to Withal's uncle's cottage in the country.

The last weekend that follows is unforgettable. The two get drenched, freeze and nearly starve. Trying to warm himself in front of a grill that smells like the airport, Withal utters, “We may as well sit around a cigarette, Marswell, at once more successful and more talented, also has problems: the unworldly advances of Uncle Monty (Richard Griffiths), a flailing homosexual. Finally, Marswell learns that he has won a part in a play, and sister reality beckons. The three 16th-century actors take into their roles with a relief usually reserved for forensic rite. Yet for all its bleakly, *Withinal* and I is a little more—a rare example of the truly weird.

—L. OTT

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Sherry, King* (2)
- 2 *Fire Thump, Street* (3)
- 3 *The Italian Way, Delella* (2)
- 4 *King, David* (1)
- 5 *Hard Men, Delella* (3)
- 6 *Deadly, Delella* (3)
- 7 *Timothy, Delella* (3)
- 8 *Whitlock, Delella* (3)
- 9 *Winter, Delella* (3)
- 10 *Isolation, Lawrence*

NONFICTION

- 1 *Man, Advice from the Back Door, Paul* (3)
- 2 *Living, Delella, Delella and Delella* (3)
- 3 *Delella, Delella* (3)
- 4 *Close, Delella* (3)
- 5 *The Photographs and the Kennedy, Delella* (3)
- 6 *Delella, Delella* (3)
- 7 *Delella, Delella* (3)
- 8 *The Different, Delella* (3)
- 9 *The "T" of the Hurricane, Delella* (3)
- 10 *Delella, Delella* (3)

(1) Delella and Delella

—Compiled by Frances McNulty

Sometimes they shoot heroes

By Allan Fotheringham

So the Alouettes have folded. There is little hope for humanity when these guys muck around with my memories. Some things are inviolate. An old jack's sensibilities are one of those things. Boy with my memories did you make terrible territory. Sam Richevsky and Hal Patterson and Chuck Hunsinger and the rest. We're talking delicate past here.

The guy to blame, if you really want to know, is Jean Desnoes, who always changed the location of an NFL franchise before Eddie McInerney fans to go along with his concept of a world-class city that needed the best football to go along with the Olympics and Expo and the subway and the rest (never mind the lack of indoor plumbing at bath-tubs). A dreamer of dreams, he has stayed on one of mine.

B.C. Loner had this raging halfback named Al Pollard. He kicked, ran back punts, did everything but sell peanuts in the stands. He was, like, the franchise. He was beautiful. He was also full of himself. One Saturday night he came stomping around right end, right in front of all the expensive seats at Empire Stadium, on a mission to kill. He was, I believe, with Saskatchewan's Bobby Maclean—not of Alouettes, brother, ill-paid, as were all of the Regina players. Pollard, full of himself, went into Marlow with his head up, rather than his head down where it should have been. The explosive raked seven at the Richter scale. Pollard, from that moment, was never the same player. Marlow continued being Marlow.

John Rote used to sit in the bow prior to all day and then come out on the field, and on one such day completed 38 passes for the Toronto Argonauts—I was there the night Bob McNamara, who was out of Minnesota, I believe, scored no touchdowns for the Winnipeg Blue Bombers, who are now—thanks to Winnipeg—in the Eastern Division. In these any hope for the best? Winnipeg never general manager of the Central Canada Eskimoes is a volunteer for Southern News.

ada? God save us.

When national poeting Vancouver was finally accepted into the CFB (thus making Canada a complete country for the first time since the railway hit the Pacific), the Edmonton Eskimos came to town. On the very first play from scrimmage, quarterback Bernie Falter (later someone known in Hamilton) smacked up behind his centre—who then snapped the ball right through his legs into the waiting hands of one Jackie Parker, who then flag the thing to a wide-open receiver who went 30 yards for a TD. The poor Lions



losted the pocket football refugees. It was a cruel introduction to the world. Johnny Bright, out of British University, one of the first black stars, achieved fame when *Life* magazine captured on film a white lost out of Oklahoma purposely looking for him with a smush instead of tackling him. I believe it was 1968. Gary (would that have been the 50-57 win, Mags?) who Bright, at the Eskimos, drove for the TD and an Alouette back by name of J.C. Caroline attempted to invade. In the dressing room after the game, the cloth from Bright's knee (this was in the week before face masks, cheeky) was still embedded in Caroline's forehead.

Regina always had three ill-paid, quiet guys. Frank Tripletto, the quarterback out of Notre Dame, now has a son, Kelly, who is a star in the NBA (that would be the National Basketball Association, Mate!) Hugh Campbell, now general manager of the Edmonton, couldn't run, couldn't jump, but as Gary Hogbin—the second push-off

artist in the league—not pass-catching receiver Ben Madson of The Toronto Star, the day of the 1984 Grey Cup, wrote a line I still envy: "While Fleming, running the way Max Bentley used to skate."

Arnie Stokoe used to kick field goals for Edmonton without a helmet, wearing his wristwatch. When he came to Vancouver to coach the franchise, he brought along a 155-lb. linebacker called Tiger Kosa, whose main achievement, at midnight on Saturday, was to challenge sportswriters to 50-yard sprinting contests down the middle of Seymour Street outside a strip joint.

Joe Kapp, the only man ever to play in the Rose Bowl, the Grey Cup and the Super Bowl, came to the Lions from Calgary, where he had wrecked his knees with his reckless running, bearing a large scar on his cheek coming from a broken beer glass welded on a wimp in a pub brawl. He was recently named as coach at the University of California.

Ed Welch was possibly the finest halfback I've ever seen. Norman Kwong is now the finest after-dinner stand-up comedian in the land. A fine man named Slim DeBridges, who used to be Pierre Berton's boss at the Vancouver Free Press, knew nothing about football but he knew how to manage men, and, as president, gave the Lions their first Grey Cup. I once asked him something about the Lions' office. "Never been there," he said. When he wanted to talk to the general manager, Herb Cuppen, or the coach, Dave Skrien, he evoked his finger and they came to him.

Yes, of course I remember Hunsinger's goofy lateral that Parker ran the length of the field for the '54 one. Yes, of course Parker was the best player I've ever seen. Arnie Gallo could throw a ball harder than anyone I've ever seen (so hard his receivers couldn't catch it; he should have tried baseball). Tom Hewes, the finest 250-lb. linebacker ever, could do backlogs. Angelo Maize, the best, did his Willie late that time.

Tread lightly, young guys, on my dreams, for you tread on my heart.

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